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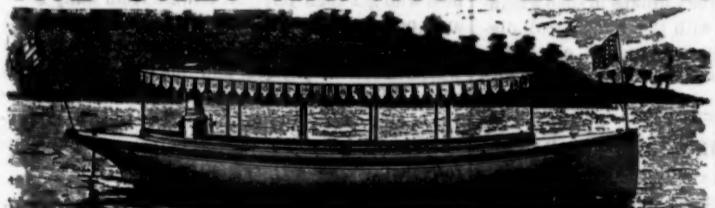
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OUR DIFFICULTY WITH CHILI.

SOME of the anti-Administration papers have been prompt to avail themselves of the opportunity for criticism offered by the difficulty with Chili, but their shafts of ridicule and sarcasm have gone wide of the mark. The editor of the *New York Evening Post*, being himself an expatriated Irishman, is naturally eager to land his shillalah on any other available Irish head, and seeks to prove that the whole difficulty arises from the selection of Mr. Egan for Minister to Chili. Of course, in the judgment of the *Post*, this selection is sufficient excuse for the murder of any number of American sailors—for if there is any sheet which claims pre-eminence for its utter want of patriotic sentiment, and sympathy with national feeling, it is this same *Evening Post*.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Egan as a diplomatist, no candid observer will undertake to show that Chilian animosity toward this country is due to his selection. There is good evidence to prove that it dates back to the early pioneer days of California when, according to the testimony of a native Californian, Ramon Estudillo, "Quite a number of Chilians were murdered and robbed by American miners, and the race hostility grew so intense that many of the Chilian miners returned to their own land. They took back with them the story of their inhospitable reception, and the nation has smarted under what it deemed the wrongs to its subjects ever since. The average Chilian hates the American bitterly, and this is one reason for it." Mr. Estudillo's statement is confirmed by those of others.

Whatever the cause, the feeling of hostility in Chili is of long standing, and it is no doubt intensified by antagonisms of race, and a certain jealousy of this country on the part of the South American *hidalgos*. This hostility was shown in the reception given to our friendly offers of mediation during the war with Peru; it was shown again in the refusal of Chili to enter the customs union proposed by Mr. Blaine, and it has been intensified by the incident of the recent civil war in Chili. The Itata affair was an unfortunate one, and it now appears that the seizure of that vessel was without authority of law. Having this feeling, the Chilians have misunderstood our attitude toward them, and have been disposed to take offence when no offence was intended. They suspected Admiral Brown of a partisanship he never showed, and without doubt they have similarly misconstrued the action and the spirit of the American Minister. The publication of Secretary Tracy's instructions of March 26 to Admiral Brown shows how clear and explicit they were on the point of absolute neutrality. He was required to abstain from any proceedings which should be in the nature of assistance to either party, from which sympathy with either party could be inferred; to interfere only for the protection of American citizens, and to take the greatest care to ascertain the facts before proceeding to extreme measures, making every effort to avoid such measures and limiting them to the accomplishment of the object in view. The right of asylum was to be exercised only in deference to considerations of humanity and the exigencies of the service upon which he was engaged. He was not to invite or encourage refugees to come on board of his vessel. Finally, he was instructed as follows:

Sixth—Referring to paragraph 18, page 127, of the Navy Regulations of 1876, which are as follows:

If any vessel shall be taken acting as a vessel of war or a privateer without having proper commission so to act, the officers and crew shall be considered as pirates and treated accordingly.

You are informed that this paragraph does not refer to vessels acting in the interests of insurgents, and directing their hostilities scilicet against the State whose authority they have disputed.

It is only when such vessels commit piratical acts that they are to be treated as pirates, and unless their acts are of such a character or are directed against the persons or property of Americans, you are not authorized to interfere with them.

The proclamation of neutrality issued by Admiral McCann is also made public and is as follows:

General Orders No. 2.

UNITED STATES SHIP PENSACOLA, SECOND RATE,
FLAGSHIP SOUTH ATLANTIC AND
SOUTH PACIFIC STATIONS.

TALCAHUANO, CHILI. February 22, 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief cautions and enjoins the officers

and enlisted men of the United States naval force on the West coast of South America to abstain from discussing or criticizing the present unfortunate state of affairs in Chili, and in no way to express any sentiments or opinions either favorable or unfavorable to either side.

While it becomes our duty to maintain the strictest neutrality in all our relations it is also to our interest and to the credit of the Service and our Government to refrain from any expressions that can possibly be construed as an offence by either party.

Officers and enlisted men are therefore ordered to be most guarded and careful in their conversations in relation to the disturbed condition of affairs in this country with any persons outside of the United States Naval Service.

W. P. McCANN, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

Commanding U. S. Naval Force, South Atlantic and South Pacific Stations.

What more could be asked than this? What is the evidence that these instructions have not been carried out in good faith? Where is the proof that Minister Egan has not acted under similar instructions, and carried them out with equal good faith? The complaints against him do not come from the Chilian Government but from the enemies of the Administration at Washington. The principles that control among high-minded men seem to be abandoned as soon as political differences arise, and men who are honorable enough in other relations of life, seem to consider that they have a full warrant for circulating any anonymous slander, so long as they cannot be held to a personal account for their back-biting. It would be greatly to the credit of this country if the spirit that controls the Army and Navy could become universal. In all matters relating to intercourse with foreign nations the Government should be sustained by every patriotic citizen, certainly to the extent of refraining from unnecessary criticism. Official reserve prevents an answer to the rumors afloat upon the air, and yet there is a large class of men who, emulating the ill bird that fowls its own nest, seem anxious to prove their own government wrong in all controversies with foreigners. This class of critics received a just rebuke, not long since, from our late Minister to England, Mr. Phelps, who, democrat as he is, came to the defence of a Republican administration against an attack upon its action in the Bering Sea matter.

Returning to the Chilian affair we find Admiral Brown explicitly denying, in a letter to Minister Egan, the stories concerning him. Those concerning Minister Egan have no better foundation, and as the *Washington Post* well says: The Junta has not asked for his recall and the Government at Washington has not insisted on his return. The Provisional Government has never intimated that he stood in the way of an amicable settlement. He is not so much of a *persona non grata* but that Chili accredits a representative to Washington while Mr. Egan remains at Santiago, thus completing between the two countries a bond of diplomatic relationship. It is the assertion of the authority of the United States in a manner displeasing to the Chilian authorities against which they protest. A change of American Ministers would be but a change of persons, and not a change of policy. The same questions would be left for adjustment; the same demands would continue to be made; the same legation, with the same flag above it, would shelter the same refugees at Santiago, and the same inviolability of its sanctities would be insisted upon. The first and paramount duty of the United States, therefore, is to settle with the Chilians in such a manner as shall best comport with the honor and dignity and rights of our Government. It can settle with Mr. Egan at some more appropriate time and place.

EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS COMPARED.

THESE are no doubt that the ultimate result of the repeated changes in tactical movements and the wonderful developments in military science during the last quarter of a century has been to increase the importance of the private soldier and the non-commissioned officer. More is required from commissioned officers of all grades than ever before, but they have not been raised from the condition of a machine in action to that of a thinking being as the private has. In this advance physical training has come to be recognized as a requirement that is as necessary as mental development. Lieut. Totten's "Laws of Athletics,"* compiled for the use of the Army, is both a professional recognition of this necessity and an interesting application of mil-

* "Laws of Athletics and General Rules." (Revised edition). Compiled for the use of the U. S. Army, by C. A. L. Totten, 1st Lieutenant 4th Artillery. Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, Yale University. Our Race Publishing Co., New Haven, Conn.

itary tactical rules to the conduct of athletic sports. In civil life we see the young men of the country giving an amount of attention to physical activity which is really remarkable, and which has the best results upon bodily development.

The effect of this general attention to athletics cannot fail to be most important to the younger generation of the present day and to their successors; and while this subject is occupying a large part of public attention, Prof. N. S. Shaler publishes a philosophic inquiry into the adaptation of the American man to the highest mental and physical growth. In his "Nature and Man in America,"* he points out that the five continents do not occupy the same condition of floral and faunal development, but present a graduated series, the animals of one continent showing a decided superiority in structure to those of another. He puts Europe at the head; next follow North America and Asia, nearly on the same plane, and each of them about one geological period behind Europe. Following them come Africa, South America, and finally Australia. The basis of this determination is the fact that many of the genera which live on this continent and in Asia are not found in Europe, but their fossil remains are found in European rocks, showing that in that country there has been a progress through Asiatic forms to something higher.

After an elaborate discussion of these and connected subjects he reaches a theme which has military importance—the prospects of man on the North American continent. In determining this question he examines, among other things, the physical geography of our country, the history of the Indians and of the early settlers, the origin of the latter and the records of our Civil War. It will be admitted that we derive from the best races on the globe. We are European in origin, and it needs no argument to prove the conquering supremacy of natives of the continent of Europe. The real question is whether we are to carry forward or suffer to decay the superior powers which we have received from our ancestors. The assertion was made long ago that two races of men had faded out on this continent and a third was now on trial. Prof. Shaler's conclusions show that the result of the trial will be favorable.

He says that "North America is well suited for the development of Northern Europeans. We may dismiss the fear that our race is to deteriorate in this country." It will be pardoned a Haverd man that he finds in New England the future seat of the most varied life and the consequent superiority which comes from antagonism, comparison and emulation. There is enough left for other districts and, in fact, the author draws some of his best illustrations from the Kentucky region.

The tendency to athletic sports, which we have mentioned, will probably in time have its effect upon our officers, both military and naval. West Point and Annapolis will show its benefits in the improved physical condition of their applicants. The rank and file of the Services are made up of men who get their physical powers from daily labor and not from the costly sports of athletes, and Prof. Shaler's inquiry into the natural conditions which affect the physical and mental development of the laboring classes from which recruits are derived, is a timely and valuable discussion of a problem which, though not urgent, is interesting to military men.

* "Nature and Man in America." By Prof. N. S. Shaler. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

G. O. No. 88, issued from the Army Headquarters this week, amends the Regulations so as to require commanding officers to make a written report to the department commanders in cases where officers are placed under arrest for trivial offences and released without charges being preferred. This is the outcome of the recent action of Colonel W. M. Graham, 5th Artillery, in placing Captain E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, under arrest for appearing on duty in civilian dress. The action in this instance was considered as unnecessarily severe. Only a brief explanation would have been necessary to show that Captain Zalinski had just returned to the post and had not time to change his clothes when summoned for duty.

THE amended regulation, 1428, allowing soldiers stationed in cities seventy-five cents per day for rations instead of thirty cents, is a boon which will be highly appreciated by the few who are benefited thereby. The sum of seventy-five cents is not large for a day's victuals for a man of robust health, but it is princely when compared with thirty cents.

ALL three of the civilian candidates—Powell Clayton, Jr., son of ex-Senator Clayton, of Nebraska; W. G. Connor, of Nebraska, and J. W. Andrews, son of Maj. J. A. Andrews, 21st Inf., recently examined for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army, failed professionally, and will therefore not receive commissions. As there are still two vacancies which occurred previous to July 1, it is probable that several new candidates will be given an opportunity to compete. As previously announced in the JOURNAL, Mr. Proctor has desired to preserve all the vacancies occurring since that date for next year's graduates.

A BICYCLE contest, illustrating the possibilities of rapidity of communication by this means, terminated on Saturday. The course was from the office of the American Cyclist in Hartford to the office of the Sun in New York. The distance was 126½ miles and the time 8 hours and 23 minutes, an average of a little over 15 miles an hour. The message was carried between the two offices in 12 relays. The schedule time was 8 hours, and the actual time was 22 minutes over. A relay race is being arranged from Chicago to New York by eight of the fastest racing men in Chicago, riding in teams night and day, covering about 75 miles each day.

LIEUTENANTS C. B. THOMPSON, 5th Infantry, and M. C. Martin, 22d Infantry, were this week appointed captains and assistant quartermasters to fill the vacancies caused by the retirements of Major Foster and Captain Haysworth. Their appointments were signed by the President Nov. 2. Both officers have had experience as regimental quartermasters, and are otherwise well qualified for their new duties. They were well recommended by members of the Congressional delegation from their respective States. The former is a native of Pennsylvania, the latter is from Vermont.

THE members of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, under the lead of Col. John P. Nicholson, are pushing vigorously their project for the erection of a War Library and Museum in the city of Philadelphia. We question whether such a project could succeed anywhere else, but it does promise success in Philadelphia. The State of Pennsylvania has contributed \$50,000, contingent upon the subscription of \$100,000 additional, and half of this amount is already subscribed, and there seems to be no doubt as to the remainder. It is desired that everyone of the companions of the Order throughout the United States should contribute at least something. It is a Loyal Legion project, and the building will be a monument to the Legion. The generous hospitality the Philadelphians have always shown to visitors is a companion of the Order is itself an argument for generous co-operation in carrying out the project of establishing a War Library and Museum, into which can be gathered relics of the war that will gain in value and interest with each year.

THE exchange of station between the 3d and 5th Regiments of Cavalry, which the Secretary of War seriously contemplated for this autumn, has been postponed until next spring. It was found that the change could be made without material addition to the post transportation fund, but as this is the season of the year when there is more or less danger of Indian troubles, Gen. Miles advised that the 5th Regt. be not removed from the Indian Territory for the present. The assignment of a troop of cavalry to complete the garrison at Fort Myer, Va., is one of the matters Secretary Proctor hopes to dispose of before relinquishing control of the War Department. If he does not conclude to detail an Indian troop for this station, as he at one time contemplated, it is probable that the selection will be made from the 3d Cavalry.

THE work of removing the tomb of General Grant to the spot at Riverside Park, where the remains will rest permanently and over which the monument is to be erected, has been completed.

The Secretary of War has written a letter to Major Chas. B. Throckmorton, 2nd Artillery, asking if he has anything to say in explanation of the charges of duplication of pay accounts made against him by Col. Hughes, Inspector-General Department of the East. It is hoped by the Secretary that there may be some explanation that will obviate the necessity for further action on the charges.

A DESPATCH of Nov. 4 from Rio Janeiro says: "It may be that Brazil is on the brink of another revolution. The fight so long maintained between Congress on the one side and President Deodoro da Fonseca and the government on the other, has reached a culmination. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Rio Janeiro and the other States forming the confederacy. What the upshot will be no one can say. The feeling here is one of great fear of what may follow."

IN a list of third-class marksmen in the Department of Arizona for 1891, we note the following reasons adduced for low qualification: 11, defective vision; 22, nervousness; 10, old age; 3, unfavorable weather; 94, no apparent reason; 29, insufficient practice; 15, inexperienced; 3, natural inaptitude; 5, lack of confidence; 13, flinches; 4, cannot learn; 2, intoxicants; 1, inferior intelligence; 2, clumsiness; 1, carelessness; 8, indifference. There are a few others for military reasons, but the table as given is an interesting one. Why there should have been 94 low-class men "for no apparent reason" is somewhat of a puzzler. Perhaps the reason has since become apparent.

THE Engineer is concerned at the new danger to navigation involved in the possible breaking up of the log rafts it is proposed to use to carry timber to market. It recalls with satisfaction the experience of Charles Wood, a famous shipbuilder of his day, who built two timber boxes, each the size of Noah's Ark (every JOURNAL reader should know precisely what this size is) and crossed the Atlantic with them in safety. But one got ashore at Deal and was carried by a storm to the South of France and broken up. The other was lost on the return voyage to Quebec with chalk for ballast. The chalk became water-soaked and, sliding to leeward, upset the box raft. "Charlie" Wood was the man who proposed to Scott Russell to join him in a scheme to dam the Straits of Gibraltar and drain the Mediterranean basin.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., in his recent annual report, refers to the State encampment at Austin, Texas, in July last and says: "The association of the Regular troops with the volunteer State Guard proved to be a good experience for both. An active and bright young officer, 1st Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 31 Cavalry, was detailed as engineer officer of the camp. Young officers were detailed as assistants and aides to each of the colonels of regiments. Officers of experience delivered daily lectures on most practical military subjects. These lectures were interesting and well attended. Officers of the Army were detailed to inspect the police of the camp, and the rapid advancement made by these militiamen, in little more than one week, shows how quickly the militiaman may become a soldier in our country. The importance of good Regular troops to take pattern from, and above all a condition of perfect cordiality and polite courtesy between State officials and the officers and men of the U. S. Army, cannot be overrated."

THE N. Y. Times says: "The present Superintendent of the Military Academy, Colonel J. M. Wilson, seems to be the first one of his office who has had the courage to break away from the thralldom of West Point traditions and give the boys a chance to show the good stuff of which they are made. Baseball at West Point was until two or three years ago seldom played, tennis was never seen, and the delights of the exciting game of football were never known until the present progressive Superintendent gave the cadets permission to begin practice for a Thanksgiving game last year with their natural competitors—the middies of the Naval Academy. The game of football is more nearly allied to war than any other. It develops all the qualities of the perfect soldier and sailor—courage, judgment, dash and endurance. Without being injurious, it teaches the player to bear with indifference any amount of physical pain. In the opinion of experts the great benefit to be derived from the introduction of this hardy sport will be shown not only in the increased physical efficiency of the officers, but in the rank and file."

A RECENT paper upon suicides in the armies of Europe states that, the Austrian Army stands first

with an average of 181 suicides per 100,000 for the last five years. The suicides were equal to a fifth of the total mortality of the army during this period, and more deaths were due to this than to typhoid fever, pneumonia, or consumption. Then comes the German Army, with an average of 67 per 100,000, the Italian Army with 49, and the French Army with 47. The averages for the Belgian, English, Russian, and Spanish Armies are, respectively, 24, 23, 20, and 14, while in all the armies there are proportionately more deaths among the non-commissioned officers than among the men, and less suicide among the engineers than the cavalry. Suicide is very rare among the men who have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, but is frequent among the men awaiting trial by court-martial.

A PLEASANT picture of the grim Von Moltke is presented in the publication of his love letters to his wife before and after their marriage. As the N. Y. Sun says: "Few great men have mourned for women as Moltke mourned for his dead wife. Her memory was a pervading element of his taciturnity for many years of his life, and in the days when his fame was universal and his duties were overwhelming, he never forgot in his short intervals of leisure to visit her tomb at Creisau to pray and weep under the outstretched arms of the marble Christ above her. This love of the old man silent has been proverbial in Germany for almost half a century, and will probably live long in a paragraph of nineteenth century history, side by side with a sunny page concerning Bismarck's happy home."

A CHICAGO despatch says: "The Hon. H. J. Farmer Atkinson, a well-known English member of Parliament, who is at the Auditorium, to day expressed his belief that the United States would be soundly thrashed by Chili in the opening days of a war between the two countries. He conceded, however, the United States would eventually be victorious. 'But,' he continued, 'I should like to hear your howl of agony after your first round with Chili, if it were not that I dislike the attendant killing.' As the Hon. Atkinson seems to enjoy howls of agony, he should be able to find abundant amusement at home, where he can listen at his leisure to those that are awakened by the spectacle of the gradual transfer of commercial and financial supremacy to this country. It is the spirit of hostility thus awakened that gives zest to this Englishman's contemplation of our possible discomfiture."

LLOYD'S Register of British and Foreign Shipping publish in a separate volume—"Particulars of the War Ships of the World." It has been revised and completed to a very late date and includes, besides the lists relating directly to warships, statistics of merchant shipping and a table showing the value and extent of commerce and merchant shipping to war navies; a list of merchant steamers and a list of dry and wet docks in all ports of the world. The total number of warships is, in round figures, 2,500. They have an average of three guns each, the total number of guns afloat being 7,423; on armorclads, 2,915; unprotected, 4,530. There are 73 warships having 20 knots—31 English, 5 French, 13 Italian, 2 German, and 16 belonging to other European States, but none to American States other than the United States, which has 5. We have four of the eighty 19-knot ships, five of the sixty-seven 18-knot vessels, five of the fifty-three 17-knot, four of the sixty-five 6-knot, six of the seventy-five 15-knot, and only one, the Chicago, in the list of one hundred and twenty-eight 15-knot ships. This includes those building. There are many other interesting and instructive summaries in this volume.

THE annual report of the Secretary of War has been completed, and is now in the hands of the Public Printer. The annual report of the Major General commanding, which is now in the hands of the Public Printer, will embody the complete and graphic accounts of the Sioux campaign as furnished by Gens. Miles, Ruger and Brooke.

SECRETARY PROCTOR left Washington this week for Burlington, Vt., where he formally accepted the appointment of U. S. Senator, to fill out the unexpired portion of Senator Edmunds' term. He will return to Washington again next week and formally turn over the War Department portfolio to his successor, whose appointment is looked for about Nov. 15.

MR. ALAN SIMPSON, son of General M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A., died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22, after a painful illness. The Chicago Tribune says: He had just entered Harvard, taking the special literary course. Alan Simpson showed from his earliest youth unusual qualities of head and heart, and these had been developed beyond his years by a companionship between him and his late gifted mother, an intimacy and affection unusual between mother and son. He intended at Harvard to fit himself for the artistic and literary career to which his bent and his talent invited him. Gen. Simpson will bury his son in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN F. D. WEBSTER, U. S. M. C., is living at 136 Madison avenue, N. Y.

ENSIGN A. S. KEITH, U. S. N., has become a resident of Hot Springs, Ark., his address being Gains' Block.

COMMODORE WILSON, of the Construction Bureau, Navy Department, is still confined to his house by illness.

LIEUT.-COMDR. R. E. IMPEY, U. S. N., is a recent visitor in Paris, France, with address No. 191 Rue de l'Université.

REAR ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI, U. S. N., was a guest at the St. Denis Hotel, New York City, early this week.

LIEUTENANT W. G. CUTLER, U. S. N., was in Washington one day last week, but returned to Anna-polis the same evening.

SURGEON E. D. PAYNE, U. S. N., has a pleasant residence in Towanda, Pa., where he has been living since his retirement in 1876.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. T. HUTCHINS, U. S. Navy, and family, has taken up his winter residence at 1761 P street, Washington, D. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS N. WOOD, U. S. M. C., is in Washington for a few days last week, on leave of absence from the Newark.

The family of Lieut. R. T. Jasper, U. S. N., U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is suffering from a visitation of the prevalent mild influenza.

SURGEON M. H. SIMONS, U. S. N., having been ordered to the Mohican, will leave his family in Portland, Me., where Mrs. Simons was born.

ENSIGN J. J. BLANDIN, U. S. N., of the electrical branch of the Bureau of Equipment, paid an official visit to Boston recently on business connected with the Newark.

LIEUTENANT PERCY W. THOMPSON, U. S. R. M., contributes to the Providence Sunday Journal of Oct. 25 an interesting article on the perils of fishermen who fish for a livelihood.

FORDYCE MYRON KEITH, formerly a midshipman in the Navy and a gallant officer of Volunteers during the War, joined the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion this week. He resides at Pueblo, Colorado.

It is probable that Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, U. S. Navy, will be detailed as the line inspector of torpedo boat No. 2. The engineer and constructor inspectors have not yet been designated.

AMONG the recent arrivals at Honolulu was the wife of Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, U. S. N. Mr. Laws is attached to the Pensacola, and his wife intends remaining at Honolulu until her husband is relieved.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR SAMUEL POOK, U. S. N., of the Construction Corps, with his family, has returned from a pleasant summering in the country, and has resumed the residence at No. 1313 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C.

OWING to illness in his family, P. A. Engr. F. H. Bailey, U. S. N., will not occupy the residence recently rented on Washington street, Georgetown, D. C. Mrs. Bailey and the children will spend the winter in Gowanda, N. Y.

The friends of Mrs. W. S. Moore will be pained to learn of her illness at Washington. Her husband, P. A. Engr. Wm. S. Moore, U. S. N., arrived on the Vesuvius last week. Mrs. Moore's a daughter of the late General Easton, U. S. A.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER T. W. KINKAID, U. S. N., and family, has returned from his cruise of three years in Alaskan waters, and is stopping with his wife's family on Washington street, Georgetown, D. C. Mr. Kinkaid was the engineer officer of the U. S. S. *Pinta*.

ADMIRAL CAVALIER DE CUVERVILLE, of the French Navy, gave a charming afternoon fete on board his flagship *La Naïade* on Thursday afternoon of last week, which was largely attended by ladies, Army and Navy officers, etc. What with entertainments, etc., in his honor, the admiral has been a busy man since he arrived in the port of New York.

COMMANDER J. S. NEWELL, U. S. Navy, in charge of the Division of Electric Lighting for the Navy, has about brought to a successful issue an attempt at the construction of a waterproof electric light for general use on board ship. It consists in an ordinary glow lamp hermetically enclosed in a semi spherical glass case, strong enough to do away with the usual wire screen, and of such scope as to allow of its application to either vertical bulkheads or horizontal ceilings. It is a decided improvement over the lamp mountings hitherto adopted for naval use.

THE marriage of Lieut. R. P. Schwerin, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Ellicott at Baltimore Oct. 31, was a notable affair. The marriage was solemnized at Mount Cavalry Episcopal Church. A Baltimore despatch says: "The bride is one of the most popular members of Baltimore society. She has been prominent in the Elk Ridge Hunt, and is as much at home in the saddle as in the ballroom. Lieut. Schwerin is the great grandson of Marshal von Schwerin, who was a Field Marshal of Frederick the Great. He was executive officer on the *Thetis* during that vessel's expedition to Alaska. The ushers, with the exception of Mr. Robert Riddell Brown and Mr. Robt. Tucker, were naval officers and were dressed in full uniform. They were Lieut. Alexander McCrackin, Lt. G. W. Menz, P. A. Paymr. L. C. Kerr, Esq. J. H. Gibbons, P. A. Paymr. J. Q. Lovell and Lt. Jungen. The best man was Ensign R. F. Lopez. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the home of the bride to a few intimate friends of the family. Lieut. and Mrs. Schwerin left Baltimore in the afternoon for Washington, whence they go on a Western tour."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Washington, was at noon on Tuesday last the scene of a brilliant wedding. The contracting parties were Miss Clara Meigs Meade

and Mr. George Breed. The chancel was elaborately decked with roses and palms. Messrs. Richard W. Meade, Jr., Francis Y. Barr, of Pittsburgh; C. C. Billings, and William G. Gordon acted as ushers. The maids were the bride's sister, Miss Annie Paulding Meade, and her two cousins, Miss Mary P. Meade and Miss Henrietta Meade. The first named as maid of honor wore a gown of white crepe, and carried a cluster of white chrysanthemums, the toilet being completed by a wide-brimmed, white felt Gainsborough hat, trimmed elaborately with chiffon and natural chrysanthemums. The two maids wore pale blue and pink crepe alternately, with broad hats of the same. The bride entered upon the arm of her father, Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., who gave her hand in marriage. She was attired in an elegant princess gown of white silk faille with long tulie veil, fastened with a spray of orange blossoms, and carried white roses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Douglas. A reception followed at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Meade, on Vermont avenue, which was attended by a limited number of friends. Ensign F. W. Jenkins of the U. S. S. Bennington, a classmate of the groom at Annapolis, was best man. The couple left by the afternoon train for an extended Northern tour, upon their return from which they will make their future home in Pittsburgh, where the groom is engaged in business for the Edison Electric Co. Among the guests present were: Mrs. Admiral Franklin, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Evan Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. James Hoban, Judge and Mrs. Hagner, Madame Romero, Admiral Rodgers, Mrs. Randolph Gen. and Miss Card, Gen. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Menocal, Miss Mitchell and the Misses McKeans, Col. and Mrs. George Meade, of Philadelphia; Miss Mason, of Virginia; Mrs. Davis, of Alexandria, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Baché, and Miss Biddle, of Philadelphia, the latter all relatives of the bride; Mr. Richard Edward Breed, of Chicago, father of the groom, and his daughter, Miss Katherine Gordon Breed.

MAJOR L. Y. LORING, U. S. A., retired, will spend the winter at San Diego, Cal.

LIEUTENANT W. M. DICKINSON, 4th U. S. Cav., will spend portion of the winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT HENRY A. REED, 21 U. S. Artillery, has joined Calef's battery at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

CAPTAIN A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Art., has returned to Ft. Canby, Wash., from a fortnight's leave.

MAJOR JAVAN B. IRVINE, U. S. A., retired, is located for the winter at 105 Summit avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

The next retirement for age is that of Brig.-Gen. A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., which will take place on Jan. 5, 1892.

QUARTERMASTER LEA FEBIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, has left San Antonio for the North on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN J. G. BOURKE, 31 U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Ringgold, Texas, from a trip to San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT F. H. MILLS, 24th U. S. Infantry, absent on sick leave from Arizona, is at Kansas City, Missouri.

CAPTAIN C. M. ROCKEFELLER, 9th U. S. Infantry, is undergoing a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

CAPTAIN J. H. BALDWIN, 18th U. S. Inf., visiting at Worcester, Mass., has had his sick leave extended one month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAINGERFIELD PARKER, 13th U. S. Inf., was expected to arrive at Ft. Supply, I. T., this week.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BLOCKSM, 4th U. S. Cavalry, will leave Fort Niobrara in a few days to spend the winter on leave.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WILHELM, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Stanton, N. M., is visiting at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

CAPTAIN GEO. B. WALKER, 6th U. S. Inf., lately on recruiting service, has now got comfortably settled at Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

CAPTAIN J. M. THOMPSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, on leave until January next from Fort Bayard, N. M., is at Lebanon, N. H.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., delivered an interesting address on Sunday last at the Asbury M. E. Church.

ADJUTANT M. C. MARTIN, 22d U. S. Inf., was expected at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, this week, on a brief trip from Ft. Keogh.

CAPTAIN J. L. FOWLER, 21 U. S. Cavalry, now on leave from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will return there towards the end of November.

LIEUTENANT J. E. BRADY, Jr., U. S. Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., was married at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, to Miss Virginia Nellie Wright.

MAJOR CHAS. L. HEIMANN, Surg., U. S. A., and bride are now at Ft. Douglas, Utah, where many hospitalities have been shown them.

LIEUTENANT G. D. FITCH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately stationed at Portland, Ore., will spend December and January abroad.

LIEUTENANT GRAHAM D. FITCH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will go abroad early in December, and will return towards the end of January.

LIEUTENANT E. S. ROBINS, 31 U. S. Cav., lately at Saranac Lake, N. Y., was expected in New York City this week to be examined for recruitment.

LIEUTENANTS W. F. MARIN and J. D. L. Hartman, U. S. A., have returned to Ft. Bafford, N. D., from a pleasant trip to Camp Poplar River, Mont.

MAJOR WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a pleasant visit to Ft. Preble and Portland, Me.

CAPTAIN D. M. APPEL, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., was to leave Fort Bliss, Texas, this week on a month's leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT LOTUS NILES, 2d U. S. Artillery, now on leave at Bethlehem, Pa., is expected at Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days.

LIEUTENANT J. A. YECKLEY, U. S. A., retired, is visiting Europe. His address is care Monroe and Co., 7 rue Scribe, Paris, France.

LIEUTENANT M. G. ZALINSKI, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Warren, Mass., is spending a portion of it at North Conway, N. H.

MAJOR J. B. RAWLES, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been spending a few months' leave, will return to Fort McPherson, Ga., in a few days.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN B. BAKER and Lieut. P. E. Pierce, 6th U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Porter this week from a pleasant visit to Fort Niagara.

MAJOR FRANK G. SMITH, 21 U. S. Artillery, at present in New York City on Court-martial duty, will go to Fort Adams, R. I., upon its completion.

CAPTAIN A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Art., returned to Ft. Warren, Mass., this week from a trip to Bangor, Rutland and Nashua on regimental recruiting service.

MAJOR LOYD WHEATON, 20th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion, will soon take command of the troops stationed at Camp Poplar River, Montana.

CAPTAIN A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Inf., recently assigned to the Indian company of his regiment, at Mt. Vernon Barracks, is on sick leave at Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT E. P. PENDLETON, 23d U. S. Infantry, visiting at Westerly, R. I., has had his sick leave extended three months and will spend the winter in the East.

THE Prince of Wales, like any other common mortal, has sustained a severe loss of property by a fire. This occurred in Marlborough House, London, on Sunday last.

GENERAL LAWRENCE P. GRAHAM, U. S. A., retired, the veteran dragoon who won his spurs at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, is residing at 1518 L street, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort Sherman, Idaho, this week for the East to spend the winter. Many friends in New York will be glad to see him.

CAPTAIN LEWIS JOHNSON, 24th U. S. Inf., lately with his family at Bensonhurst, has left New York for his new post at San Carlos, Arizona. His family will remain East for the present.

LIEUTENANT CARVER HOWLAND, 4th U. S. Inf., bade good-bye to friends at Boise Barracks, Idaho, this week, and started for Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for a tour of recruiting duty.

CAPTAIN F. M. GIBSON, 7th U. S. Cav., lately residing at 16 West 31st street, New York City, is to be examined for retirement by the Retiring Board, of which Gen. A. J. Perry is president.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, 31 U. S. Artillery, now on leave at San Antonio, will spend the most of it at San Antonio and rejoin at Washington Barracks towards the end of January next.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, 5th U. S. Art., lately in the East on leave, has taken command of Alcatraz Island, Cal., relieving Major A. C. Wildrick, 5th Art., who has gone to the Presidio.

CAPTAIN F. A. SMITH, 12th U. S. Inf., who was expected to go to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., has had his destination changed and will now go to Fort Sully, S. D., to take command of Co. B of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT WALTER S. ALEXANDER, 4th U. S. Art., lately visiting in San Francisco, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week en route to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., to join Howe's battery.

CAPTAIN JAMES O. MACKAY, 3d Cav., reported at San Antonio recently, and has been assigned to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty. Mrs. Mackay returned with him and is stopping with her mother, Mrs. Belknap.

LIEUTENANT RANSAY D. POTTS, 3d U. S. Artillery, has succeeded Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th U. S. Artillery, as ordnance officer at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. The latter joins Crabb's battery at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

CAPTAIN GEO. B. RUSSELL, 9th U. S. Infantry, is expected in Detroit, Mich., next week to appear before a Board at Fort Wayne, Mich., for examination for promotion. Capt. Russell is now nearly at the head of captains of infantry.

CAPTAIN J. C. WORTHINGTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty, Oct. 23. Assistant Surgeon George M. Wells, U. S. A., temporarily in charge of the medical department at Ft. Thomas, now goes to San Carlos, Ariz.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at 193 Hancock street, Brooklyn, is due at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week to preside over the Board to meet there Nov. 10 to devise a uniform system of bookkeeping for post canteens.

MANY friends in New York City and vicinity will be glad to learn that Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th U. S. Infantry, now on leave, will remain in the East for the winter, he having been assigned to a course of torpedo instruction at Willets Point, commencing Dec. 1.

MAJOR ALGERNON HORNER, who committed suicide at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on Sunday last, was an Englishman, and from papers found on the body it was learned that he had been a captain and brevet major in the British Army, but left the service some years ago, and had been employed by the British Government in Japan, China, Egypt, and other Eastern countries in diplomatic work.

COLONEL A. G. BRACKETT, retired, resides at 1,810 R. I. avenue, Washington, D. C.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, retired, is a guest at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday on a short leave.

COLONEL C. C. GILBERT, retired, has recently arrived at Fort Riley, Kas., from Chicago, Ills.

SIR GEO. BADEN POWELL, of the Bering Sea Commission, arrived in Washington this week from Ottawa.

LIEUTENANT A. W. BREWSTER, 10th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Stanton, N. M., from a fortnight's leave.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR was in New York on election day, and registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. B. BADGES, retired, has arrived in Boston from Belmont, Mass., and is residing at 808 Tremont street.

COLONEL C. L. BOST, retired, is residing at 55 East 67th street, N. Y., having returned from Newport, Rhode Island.

MAJOR J. A. DARLING, U. S. A., left Governor's Island the latter part of this week to spend November on leave.

GENERAL CHAS. H. SMITH, U. S. A., and family have arrived in Washington, D. C., from Fort Wayne, Mich.

MAJOR MICHAEL COONEY, 4th U. S. Cav., has returned to Fort Walla Walla from a trip to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

MAJOR GENERAL S. S. CARROLL, retired, has returned to Takoma, D. C. He spent the summer at Bay Ridge, Md.

LIEUTENANT GROTE HUTCHESON, 9th U. S. Cav., who is East from Fort Robinson, has had his leave extended one month.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. MURRAY, retired, has changed his address from 70 West 104th street to 203 West 103d street, N. Y.

CAPTAIN C. E. CLARKE, retired, has recently arrived in Washington, D. C., from Chicago, and is residing at 218 N. J. avenue.

MAJOR W. E. PRINCE, retired, is residing at 39 West 35th street, N. Y. City, having recently returned from Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN B. F. RITTENHOUSE, retired, has returned to Washington from Bergen Point, N. J., and is residing at 1,705 M street, N. W.

GENERAL S. VAN VLIET, retired, has returned to Washington for the winter, and is again at his old home 819 15th street, N. W.

CAPTAIN F. M. GIBSON, 7th U. S. Cav., has changed his address from N. Y. City, and is now located at 2037 Delaney street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLONEL J. G. PARKE, retired, has returned to Washington from a pleasant European journey, and is residing at his old home 16 Lafayette square.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT B. DONWORTH, 14th U. S. Inf., has gone to the Puyallup Indian Reservation to take charge of the detachment of troops located there.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. C. AUGUR, retired, has returned to Washington from Ogdensburg, N. Y., and is again at his pleasant home 2,732 Dunbarton street.

MISS EVELYN N. VAN VLIET will spend the winter with her brother and sister-in-law, General and Mrs. Van Vliet, at 819 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT W. P. VAN NESS, 1st U. S. Art., arrived in New York City on Thursday for duty as recorder of the Retiring Board in session at the Army Building.

Mrs. CUSTER, widow of General George A. Custer, U. S. A., delivered a lecture in New York City on Friday evening of this week, her subject being "Life on the Western Plains."

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, 9th U. S. Inf., will spend until Nov. 12 on leave and then start to join his company at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor. He has just relinquished duty at Pine Ridge Agency.

MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Schofield and Mrs. Andrews, his daughter, who will reside with her father and his bride this winter, announce that they will receive on Tuesdays, after 4 o'clock, during November and December.

The State College Cadets, Centre county, Pa., under command of Lieut. S. A. Welf, 4th U. S. Inf., arrived at Gettysburg, Oct. 30, for a week's tour of duty. The visit was made at the suggestion of Hon. W. T. Ziegler, who paid the State College a visit last spring.

A book of great interest to Omaha people, says the *Omaha Excelsior*, is Capt. J. G. Bourke's life of Gen. Crook, "On the Border with Crook." It is dedicated in Omaha, Aug. 12, to Francis Parkman, "whose learned and graceful pen has illustrated the history, traditions, wonders and resources of the great West, this volume, descriptive of the trials, tribulations, hopes and fears of brave officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, who did so much to conquer and develop the empire beyond the Mississippi, is affectionately inscribed."

We learn that Charles White Wildrick, son of Col. A. C. Wildrick, 5th U. S. Art., commanding Alcatraz Island, who went to California suffering from the after effects of a severe attack of tonsillitis last winter, in New York, carried with him letters of the highest recommendation from Vice President Hayden, of the New York Central Railroad, in whose employ he had been for two years, and from C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific R.R. Young Wildrick took at once on his arrival in San Francisco the position in the latter railroad promised him before he left New York, and has remained in this service with health restored and a brilliant future before him.

LIEUTENANT H. K. BAILEY, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately at Los Angeles, Cal., has arrived at Jackson Bks., La.

CAPTAIN J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., has left Los Angeles on an official tour through Arizona and New Mexico.

CAPTAIN W. A. KOBBE, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., was a visitor to Washington, D. C., this week.

CAPTAIN J. T. KIRKMAN, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Stanton, N. M., to spend November and December on leave.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. ROSS MURRAY, British Army, registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

MAJOR W. D. WOLVERTON, Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from Fort Douglas, Utah, on Nov. 2.

CAPTAIN C. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave for some time past, is expected at San Antonio in a few days.

COLONEL GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Hotel Imperial, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT JOHN L. BARBOUR, 7th U. S. Inf., was expected to leave Fort Logan, Col., this week, to spend November and December on leave.

LIEUTENANT J. M. STOTSENBURG, 6th Cavalry, left New York this week for Fort Yates, N. D., in charge of a squad of recruits for the 12th Infantry.

CAPTAIN CHAS. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, lately at Camden, N. J., arrived in St. Louis this week to conduct recruits from Jefferson Bks. to Texas.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. S. BURT, 7th U. S. Inf., will remain at Camp Pilot Butte for the present, the order sending him to Fort Logan having been suspended.

MAJOR CURTIS E. MUNN, Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, and is now preparing for his change of station to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st U. S. Art., late of General Merritt's staff, arrived at Governor's Island from St. Paul this week, and goes to Fort Wadsworth for duty with MacNamee's battery.

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President of the College of the City of New York, contradicts the press statements as to heated controversies with Prof. Scott of the college. While there have been official differences, there have been no personalities.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* sadly remarks that the grave of President Tyler, in the Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, Va., bears nothing to indicate that its occupant once figured prominently in American history. Aye, 'twas ever thus.

GENERAL CHAS. H. SMITH, U. S. A., was duly retired on Sunday last. The manifestations of esteem and respect by the officers and men of his regiment at Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, prior to his retirement, must have been especially gratifying to him.

CAPTAIN J. P. WALKER, U. S. A., retired, of New York City, was charged on Monday in the Yorkville Police Court with attempt to shoot Mr. Schlessinger in a street car. The latter had accused the captain of annoying his sisters and the captain accused Mr. Schlessinger of provoking him to the assault. Capt. Walker was committed in default of \$1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. McCUALEY, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., at present on sick leave, will go when the leave expires to Portland, Oregon, to relieve Major J. H. Belcher of his duties in that city. Major Belcher will remain at Portland to attend to the closing of his public accounts prior to his retirement for age on April 20, 1892.

CAPTAIN A. S. DAGGERT, 2d U. S. Infantry, whose promotion to major is fast approaching, has an excellent war record, received the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers and of major and lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army for his gallantry during the war, and especially at the battle of Rappahannock Station and of the Wilderness.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, 1st U. S. Artillery, has conducted to a close a very successful season of artillery practice at Fort Hamilton and can congratulate himself that his regiment has plenty of competent gunners in its ranks. The gallant colonel takes an intense interest in his regiment, with which he has been identified, although not continuously, nearly 28 years.

At a meeting Oct. 31 in New York City, of the managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of President Webb, Edwin S. Barrett, Lucius P. Deming, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, John Whitehead, J. C. Cressap, J. C. Pumelly, and Henry Hall. State societies were urged to celebrate Washington's birthday.

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWIN F. GLENN, 25th U. S. Infantry, who has been on college duty at the University of Minnesota for the past three years, was on October 1st last relieved from this duty by Lieutenant George H. Morgan of the 3d Cavalry. Lieutenant Glenn has improved the opportunity presented by his being at the university to take the course of study and graduate from the Law Department, and he has since supplemented this theoretical work by studying for some time in one of the large offices of the city of St. Paul, where he was enabled to apply his previously acquired principles of law. This week comes the information that he has been taken into the law partnership of Stevens, O'Brien and Glenn as the junior partner, with offices in the Bank of Minnesota Building in St. Paul, Minn. The senior member of this firm is Honorable Hiram F. Stevens, who represents his district in the Senate and is the counsel for the St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Company of St. Paul and who is the best authority on the subject of real estate law in the Northwest. Mr. John D. O'Brien, the second member of the firm, is the attorney and counsel for the Bank of Minnesota and one of the most successful practitioners in the St. Paul bar.

THE choice of the President for the two vacant assistant-quartermasterships in the Army has fallen upon Lieuts. Charles B. Thompson, 5th U. S. Inf., and Medad C. Martin, 23d U. S. Inf., both competent officers with staff experience. Lieut. Thompson was regimental quartermaster from 1885 to 1890, and Lieut. Martin was regimental quartermaster from 1888 to Feb. 1, 1891, and is the present regimental adjutant.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, our Minister to Spain, was married Nov. 3, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, London, to Miss Violet Sopwith, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Sopwith, of No. 92 Cromwell road, London, and of the Isle of Lismore, Scotland. A despatch says:

Acting as ushers were six young gentlemen from Philadelphia, all members of the famous Philadelphia cavalry organization known as the City Troop. They wore the uniform of the City Troop, white, sash and silver, with high jack boots and silver helmets surmounted by bearskin crests. The troopers from the Quaker City, who gracefully, with the accompaniment of clinking sabres and jingling spurs, ushered the wedding guests into their pews, were the object of much attention, and excited considerable comment of a flattering nature.

At Torrington, Conn., Nov. 3, the golden wedding of Hon. Lyman W. Coe and Mrs. Coe was celebrated by a very large gathering of friends of the family. Mr. Coe is the President of the One Brass Manufacturing Company, known in the United States and Europe as one of the largest and oldest producers of cartridge-metal of the first quality in the world. Among those present was the father of the president, Hon. Israel W. Coe, a hale and hearty gentleman of 88 years, for more than an ordinary life-time identified with the growth of the great industry which bears his name.

The Great Falls *Daily Leader* says: "Fort Benton presented a very metropolitan appearance Oct. 28, the cause being the assemblage of a brilliant concourse of ladies and gentlemen from Fort Assiniboine and elsewhere to witness the marriage of Miss Alice Agnes Conrad to Dr. Francis Joseph Adams. The ceremony took place at the church of the Immaculate Conception. The procession to the altar was formed in the following order: First were the four ushers, Capt. Harbach, 20th Inf., and Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav.; Dr. G. Ferguson and H. B. Hill. Then came the maid of honor, Miss Hobie Ashby. The guests from Fort Assiniboine were Capt. Hammer, Capt. Harbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Webber, Lieut. and Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Coe, Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieuts. Edward Anderson, Chase, Furlong and Chapman.

The *Wilmington (Del.) Evening*, referring to the detail of Capt. George Le R. Brown, 11th U. S. Inf., as Indian Agent at Pine Ridge, says: "The announcement has created something of a sensation in college and social circles here, fraught with a regret as deep and as sincere as its expression has been general. The captain during his stay here has been signalized as being faithful in all his college, social and church duties, and has endeared himself in rare degree to all the people of the town by his large-hearted interest in everything that has appertained to the advancement of the college or the community. The appointment is a strong and flattering recognition of Captain Brown's executive ability."

A SAN ANTONIO despatch says: "Lieut. Bazu, of the Mexican Army, has deserted to this side. Some weeks ago his brother was caught by Gen. Garcia's soldiers and shot as a suspected revolutionist. Lieut. Bazu, on hearing of the assassination, sent this challenge to Garcia: 'My brother, Juan Bazu, has been brutally murdered by your orders. My allegiance to the Government of our country is strong. I have been educated by my country, and its preservation is dearer to me than my own. If you are not hardened by your career you will waive your superior rank and accredit me the satisfaction due me for the terrible wrong done to my mother and myself.' Learning that his life was in danger and that his execution only awaited the order of arrest issued by Gen. Garcia, Lieut. Bazu deserted to Texas, after bidding farewell to the company that had served under him.

MANY happy returns of the day to Gen. Charles H. Smith, U. S. A., retired, born Nov. 1; to Major A. E. Latimer, U. S. A., retired, born Nov. 1; to Lieut. Jas. Davison, U. S. A., retired, born Nov. 1; to Lieut. Jas. R. Mulliken, U. S. A., retired, born Nov. 1; to Capt. J. C. Ord, 25th Inf., born Nov. 2; to Capt. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav., born Nov. 3; to Capt. G. McDerby, C. E., born Nov. 1; to Capt. C. M. Gandy, Med. Dept., born Nov. 6; to Capt. J. McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., born Nov. 1; to Col. Robert Williams, A. G., born Nov. 5; to Capt. J. N. Morgan, 24th Inf., born Nov. 2; to Major J. A. Kress, O. D., born Nov. 4; to Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th Inf., born Nov. 5; to Major P. J. A. Cleary, Med. Dept., born Nov. 7; to Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15th Inf., born Nov. 2; to Major A. N. Damrell, C. E., born Nov. 3; to Major J. Kline, 24th Inf., born Nov. 5; to Lieut. Col. W. J. Kellogg, 5th Inf., born Nov. 1; to Capt. H. B. Osgood, C. S., born Nov. 1; to Major A. M. Miller, C. E., born Nov. 1; to Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., born Nov. 6; to Capt. J. E. Greer, O. D., born Nov. 4; to Capt. O. Q. Wieting, retired, born Nov. 5; and to Capt. P. R. Brown, Med. Dept., born Nov. 4.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Stray Shots, Oct. 31, has these items:

Chaplain Swift passed through the post last week, en route to his new station at Fort Supply.

Asst. Surg. F. R. Keefer goes to Fort Riley, and is relieved by Asst. Surg. Brooke. The latter will be cordially welcomed, but the former will be sorely missed.

A most satisfactory telegram was received on Thursday announcing that Light Bat. F, 2d Art., Col. Woodruff, will, after all, remain here. We have no wish to part with either officers or soldiers.

A charming concert was given in the app room on Friday in aid of the Sherman-Sherman Memorial Fund, and a handsome sum was realized for the sweet-toned organ in the post chapel. There were violin selections by Mr. Joe Farrell, vocal solos by Mrs. Chaplain, Private Mrs. Lest, Ruthera, Miss Craigie, Dr. Keefer and Lieut. Wild, and a concert solo by Lieut. M. D. Parker. Mrs. Capt. Babcock and Mrs. Lieut. Parker were the piano accompanists of the evening.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to Capt. Popo, who was suddenly summoned to Louisville, Ky., on Monday, by the death of his brother.

The prison was honored on Thursday by a visit from Mr. Geo. Kenyon, who has made such a study of Russian prison life, and has exposed so fearlessly the outrages perpetrated in Siberia. The officers were presented to Mr. Kenyon by Capt. Gilman.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., Oct. 30, 1891.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 908 (as amended by General Orders, No. 77, of 1889, from this office) and 1423 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

908. Any male person above the age of sixteen and under the age of thirty years, effective, able-bodied, and free from disease, of good character, who does not appear to be of intemperate habits, and who has a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted, due attention being given to the restrictions in this article concerning minors. This regulation, in so far as it relates to age, shall not apply to soldiers who may re-enlist, nor to those who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the Army. Applicants for enlistment will be required to furnish such evidence of good character as they can obtain. With a view to determine their fitness and aptitude for the Service, and to give them an opportunity to secure testimonials, as well as for the inquiry and deliberation contemplated by the 2d Article of War, they may be retained and provided for at rendezvous, after having signed the declaration of intention to enlist and passed the medical examination, for not to exceed six days. Men so retained will be known as recruits on probation. The enlistment papers of any such recruit, who may be unfit or undesirable for the Service, or who may not desire to remain in the Service, will not be completed. The enlistment papers of recruits who are accepted and duly sworn will bear the date on which the enlistment is completed by administering the oath.

1423. Commutation of rations, at seventy-five cents per day, may be paid to a soldier stationed in a town or city where the Government does not otherwise provide for his subsistence.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., Nov. 2, 1891.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 908 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

908. Officers will not be placed in arrest for light offenses. For these, the censure of the commanding officer will generally answer the purpose of discipline. Whenever a commanding officer places an officer in arrest and releases him without preferring charges, he will make a written report of his action to the Department commander, stating the cause. The Department commander shall, if he thinks the occasion requires, call on the officer arrested for any explanation he may desire to make, and take such other action as he may think necessary, forwarding the papers to the Adjutant-General of the Army for file with the officer's record, or for further action, according to the circumstances of the case.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 31, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 23, 1891.

Promulgates rules in relation to the receipt, care and issue of forage for the guidance of officers.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Oct. 30, 1891.

The sessions of the Officers' Lyceum (G. O. No. 80, c. s., A. G. O.), will be held at posts during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April of each year, and at the close of each of these months post commanders will render a narrative report of what has been accomplished during that month.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G., will proceed to Laird's Slough, San Joaquin River, Cal., on public service (S. O. 104, Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Enoch H. Crowder, Act. J. A., Dept. Platte, Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Ft. Washakie, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 122, Oct. 27, D. Platte.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Department.

The journey performed by Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, Asst. Q. M., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Oct. 14, on public business is confirmed (S. O. 175, Oct. 22, D. Columb.)

Maj. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., will proceed on public business to Whipple Barracks and Ft. Apache, A. T.; Fts. Wingate, Stanton and Bayard, N. M., and Ft. Huachuca, A. T., and upon completion return to his proper station (S. O. 130, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

The following changes in the stations of Post Q. M. sergeants are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Campbell, from Ft. Riley, Kas., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Post Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett, who will proceed to Ft. Columbus, N. Y., for duty. Post Q. M. Sergt. Adalbert Hirtz, from Ft. Mason, Cal., to San Carlos, A. T., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Edward H. Brown, who will proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for duty (S. O. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, repair to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for assignment to duty at Portland, Ore., relieving Maj. John H. Belcher, Q. M., who will settle his accounts, retaining station at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 30, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frederick C. Clayton (appointed Oct. 30, 1891, from regimental quartermaster sergeant 4th Artillery), now at Ft. McPherson, Ga., will proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer for duty (S. O. Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Tex., on public business and return to his station (S. O. 101, Oct. 28, D. Tex.)

Pay Department.

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid, to include the muster of Oct. 31, as follows: By Maj. J. P. Canby, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Whipple Barracks, A. T., troops detached from posts and general service clerks and messengers at Department headquarters. By Maj. A. S. Towar, Paymr., at Albuquerque, Fts. Wingate and Stanton, N. M.; Ft. Apache, A. T., and troops detached from posts. By Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymr., at Ft. Bayard, N. M.; Fts. Bowie, Huachuca, Grant and Thomas, and San Carlos, A. T., and troops detached from posts (S. O. 130, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

The troops in the Dept. of the Missouri will be paid, to include the muster of Oct. 31, as follows: Col. W. A. Rucker, Asst. Paymr.-Gen., at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. Maj. George W. Candee, Paymr., at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Fts. Brady, Mackinac and Wayne, Mich. Maj. James R. Roche, Paymr., at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Saint Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Ft. Reno, Camp at Oklahoma City and Ft. Sill, O. T., and any troops that may be temporarily absent from said posts, and Hot Springs, Ark. Maj. Roche will leave his station for payments in Oklahoma Territory not later than Nov. 10. Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr., at the Leavenworth Military Prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and Fts. Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., and Ft. Supply, I. T. (S. O. 110, Oct. 28, Dept. M.)

Medical Department.

The telegraphic instructions directing Col. J. R. Smith, Surg., to proceed to Ft. Thomas and San Carlos, from Ft. Grant, A. T., is confirmed (S. O. 128, Oct. 21, D. Ariz.)

Under authority of the Acting Secretary of War, the contract with Act. Asst. Surg. J. L. Ord, Ft. Grant, A. T., is annulled, to take effect Oct. 31 (S. O. 131, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.)

So much of Par. 7, of S. O. 251, Oct. 28, 1891, H. Q. A., as details Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., as a member of the examining board appointed by said order to meet at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., is revoked, and Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of said board (S. O. Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James C. Merrill, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to New York City, N. Y., on public business (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Stwd. John S. Sweeney, now at Ft. Du Chesne, U. T., is ordered to Ft. Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month, to be taken advantage of at such time as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Potter, C. E. (S. O. 66, Nov. 2, C. E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Sibert, C. E. (S. O. Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. E. Greer, O. D., will proceed from Providence, R. I., to Bridgeport, Conn., on public business in connection with the inspection of projectiles and ammunition now being furnished to the Ord. Dept., and will, upon the completion thereof, return to his proper station (S. O. Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill will report to Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., president of the Army Retiring Board at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for examination by the board (S. O. Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., B, E, G, K, and L; Ft. Custer, Mont.; D, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and F, Ft. Aransas, Mont.; H, Ft. Buford; A, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troops.

2d Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., C, D, H, and L; Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, San Carlos Ariz.; A, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troops.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman is appointed and announced as A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, commanding the Dept. of Cal. (S. O. 15, Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. John T. Nance is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Little Rock Commercial College, Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

The verbal instructions of Aug. 26 last, directing 2d Lieut. Robert B. Wallace, with a guard, to proceed in charge of 38 Apache Indian prisoners from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and return, is hereby made of record (S. O. 130, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. John T. Nance is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Little Rock Commercial College, Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

3d Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs. and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; A, D, I and J, Ft. Sill, Tex.; H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; K, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troops.

Capt. James O. Mackay will report to the C. O. Fort San Houston, Texas, for temporary duty (S. O. 100, Oct. 26, D. Tex.)

The C. O. Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will assign 30 recruits to the 3d Cav., and forward them, Nov. 7, under charge of Capt. Chas. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., to San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 241, Oct. 28, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, and K, Ft. McPherson of San Francisco Cal.; L, Fort Sherman—Indian troops.

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5th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Sill, Okla.—Indian troops.

Capt. Edward S. Godfrey is assigned to temporary duty in the Adjt. Gen.'s office, to date from Oct. 26 (S. O. Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. Meade, S. D.—Indian troops.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin T. Cole is extended two months (S. O. Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Sgt. John O'Connor, charged with entering a

saloon while on duty at Hill City, S. D., has been acquitted.

8th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs., A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. B. C. Cheyenne, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Myer, Va.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, adj't., is extended one month (S. O. Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Sgt. Chas. Harper, Troop G, for insubordination and disrespect towards his superior officer, has been reduced and mulcted \$40.

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, F, G, and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; E, and I, Ft. Apache A. T.; B and H, San Carlos, A. T.; C and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Capt. Chas. E. Nordstrom is relieved and 1st Lt. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., 24th Inf., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 129, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

2d Lieut. John C. Rennard is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., during the trial of Pvt. Michael Padden, Bat. L, and 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., is hereby detailed as J. A. of the court for the trial of that case only (S. O. 64, Oct. 29, D. East.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness is detailed as recorder for the Army Retiring Board in N. Y. City and will report to Col. A. J. Perry, A. Q. M. Gen., president of the Board (S. O. 65, Nov. 2, D. East.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John A. Darling (S. O. 66, Nov. 4, D. East.)

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray will report in person to the C. O. Fort Wadsworth for temporary duty with Bat. L (S. O. 66, Nov. 4, D. East.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel L. R. Livingston.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C. D, G, and I, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, E, and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough is extended two months (S. O. Oct. 29, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Clooson.

Hdqs., C, D, K, L, E, G and I, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

2d Lieut. Wm. L. Kenly, Jr., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort McPherson during the trial of Pvt. Geo. F. Shaw, Bat. M, in order that he may act as counsel for the prisoner (S. O. 65, Nov. 2, D. East.)

2d Lieut. Chas. D. Palmer is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., during the trial of Pvt. Chas. N. Rarick, Bat. A, in order that he may act as counsel for the prisoner (S. O. 65, Nov. 2, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, H, and K, Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

At the request of his regimental commander, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Sage, regimental recruiting officer, will proceed from Fort Canby, Wash., to Salem, Ore., and establish a recruiting rendezvous at that place (S. O. 178, Oct. 26, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Francis M. Guenther will proceed to and take station at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 104, Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

Upon the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Guenther at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Major Abram C. Willard will proceed to and take station at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 104, Oct. 26, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer, in S. O. 92, Oct. 1, Dept. Cal., is extended ten days (S. O. Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., D and E, Ft. McPherson, Fla.; H and I, Jackson Bks., Fla.; G, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., F, Ft. San Houston, Tex.

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., F, and G, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Chas. L. Beckwith, now at Newport Barracks, Ky., will join his company at Fort Wood, N. Y. H. (S. O. 65, Nov. 2, D. East.)

The C. O. Fort Thomas, Ky., will send a lieutenant to report to the C. O. Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary duty (S. O. 65, Nov. 2, D. East.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriman.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Fort Sill, O. T.—Indian company.

The operations of par. 3, S. O. 113, c. s., from these Hdqrs., changing the station of Lieut.-Col. Andrew S. Burt, are suspended until further orders (S. O. 122, Oct. 27, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Barbour, Fort Logan, Colo., with permission to apply to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for an extension of one month and ten days (S. O. 122, Oct. 27, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; B, C, H, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.—Indian company.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Chas. G. Bartlett (S. O. 65, Nov. 2, D. East.)

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarty (S. O. Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six days, to take effect Nov. 8, is granted Capt. Jesse M. Lee (S. O. Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller is further extended four months on surgeon's certificate (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pederson.

Hdqs., B and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego

Nov. 11 to Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, president of the Examining Board at Fort Wayne, Mich., for examination for promotion (S. O. Nov. 3, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Brewster is extended seven days (S. O. 130, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. T. Kirkman, with permission to apply for an extension of five months (S. O. 130, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.).

Col. Edward P. Pearson is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and will proceed to the Hdqrs. of his regiment, Fort Stanton, N. M., and assume command (S. O. 131, Oct. 29, D. Ariz.).

Capt. Clayton S. Burbank will be relieved from recruiting duty on Nov. 16, and will then join his regiment (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy

Hdqrs., A. and H. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; A and D. Madison Sq., N. Y.; B and G. Fort Apache, A. T.; C and E. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Chas. L. Collins, inspector of small arms practice of the Dept., will proceed to the following posts to carry out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. and inspect the target ranges: Whipple Barracks and Forts Apache, Wingate, Stanton, Bayard, Bowie, Grant, San Carlos, and Huachuca, and return (S. O. 130, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin P. Townsend.

Hdqrs., E. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. and H. Ft. Yates, N. Y.; B. and D. Ft. Sally, S. D.; F. Ft. McPherson, Kas.; I. and D. Ft. Sull. Okla. T.; E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Fort Supply, I. T.—Indian company.

The following transfers are ordered: Capt. Augustus G. Tassin, from Co. B. to I.; Capt. Fredk. A. Smith, from Co. I. to B. (S. O. Oct. 31, H. Q. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqrs., B. and H. Ft. Supply, I. T.; G. Ft. Reno, Okla. T.; A. C. and D. Ft. Sull. Okla. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Fort Supply, I. T.—Indian company.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B. C. D. E. F. and G. Vancouver Sq., Wash.; A and P. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Albert B. Donworth will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report to the president of the G. C. M. now in session at that post, as witness (S. O. 177, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, recruiting officer, Greensborough, N. C., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Durham, N. C., Nov. 5, 12, 19, and 26, on duty in connection with the recruiting service (S. O. 242, Oct. 29, R. Ser.).

Capt. George H. Palmer will take charge of a detachment of recruits for the 8th Inf. and proceed, via Gillette, Wyo., the terminus of the Burlington and Missouri Railway, to Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 241, Oct. 28, R. Ser.).

Principal Musician Michael Keating, 16th Inf., for absence without leave and breaking arrest, has been mulcted \$30.

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 123, Oct. 27, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Clark, Tex.; E. F. Englewood, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. J. Ford Kent, Act. Insp. Gen., will proceed on inspection service to Duluth, Minn. (S. O. 179, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Jas. H. Baldwin is extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O. Oct. 30, H. Q. A.).

Leave is granted Capt. Chas. R. Paul for four days on surgeon's certificate (S. O. Nov. 3, H. Q. A.).

19th Infantry, Colonel W. H. Jordan.

Hdqrs., A. E. G. and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Mackinac, L. C. A.

The retirement from active service on Nov. 1, by operation of law, of Col. Charles H. Smith is announced (S. O. Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).

HEADQUARTERS 19TH INFANTRY,
PORT WAYNE, DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 31, 1891.
Orders 44.

The undersigned, referring to par. 16, S. O. 235, c. s., H. Q. Army, which was issued preliminary to his retiring from active service to-morrow, Nov. 1, in pursuance of law, hereby relinquishes command of this regiment; a command that he has held nearly a quarter of a century. Including his services as colonel of other regiments in the war of the rebellion and since, he has held the rank of colonel commanding a regiment more than twenty-seven years, a longer period perhaps, as a mere statement, than any other colonel ever held such command.

He now gives up the responsible duties and peculiar associations and relations which are incident to such rank and command, and which combined have given him pleasure and occupation so many years. He parts with friends who are very dear to him and takes leave of the regiment to which he is devotedly attached because of his knowledge of its merits and his confidence in it. During change of station not long since the larger part of the regiment endured the inconveniences and discomforts of a railroad train five consecutive days and nights, and during that time there was not a prisoner, no one was in arrest, no one was missing, and there was not any apparent necessity of a guard. Many similar illustrations of pride of good name and appreciation of discipline—self-imposed discipline in a large measure—have been exemplified from time to time in camp and on the march.

In taking leave of the regiment the colonel who has commanded it so many years records his implicit confidence and assurance that it will never disappoint reasonable expectation in any condition or emergency of duty whatever. The colonel relinquishes command but could not relinquish his interest in the regiment. He takes formal leave of it but his thoughts and memories of it will abide.

C. H. SMITH,
Col. 19th Inf., Brevet Major Gen., U. S. A.

In a letter to his non-com. officers and privates Col. Smith says, Oct. 29:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: Before taking formal leave of the regiment, I desire to renew my thanks and express more fully my appreciation of the magnificent present of silver you have been pleased to give me—a testimonial, as stated, of your "highest esteem, confidence and affection." Your respect and good will have always been evidenced to me by your daily deportment, and no other testimonial of assurance was necessary. If I had been consulted or had known of your kindly intended action, I could hardly have consented to it. Nevertheless, I profoundly appreciate and most highly value the motive and sentiment that prompted you. Such a free-will offering by men whom I have commanded so long and who know me so well, possesses an un-

peakable value. You have given me a souvenir of beauty and elegance that any person of any rank or title might well be pleased to receive. I especially commend your excellent taste and judgment in selecting it. You have given me a souvenir not for an upper shelf or an iron safe, where it would be out of sight and out of mind, but one that will minister to my daily comfort and pleasure, and by which I will be constantly, gratefully, and most pleasantly reminded of the donors. Your beautiful gift will keep ever more alive in my mind the kind regard and respect you have always manifested for me, and the occasion and manner of its presentation will abide with me as a delightful, but tender and touching reminiscence. With esteem and best wishes for each one, I shall ever remain with pleasant memories, your very sincere friend,

C. H. SMITH, Col. 19th Inf. Brevet Major Gen.

Maj. Edwin M. Coates will proceed to Ft. Wayne, Mich., and assume command of his regiment and of that post (S. O. 111, Oct. 31, D. Mo.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Ott.

Hdqrs., A. B. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Assiniboin, Mont. C and I. Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

The following transfers are made: Capt. Henry A. Greene, from Co. C to I; Capt. Herbert S. Foster, from Co. I to C; 1st Lieut. Elwin H. Webber, from Co. H to C; 1st Lieut. Frederick R. Day, from Co. C to H. Lieut. Webber will join the company to which he is transferred (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Joseph S. Conrad.

Hdqrs., A. B. C. and E. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. Ft. Du Chesne Utah; F. G. and H. Ft. Randall, S. D.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I. Ft. Yates, N. D.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Medad C. Martin, adjt., Fort Keogh, Mont., will proceed without delay to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to take charge of and conduct a detachment of recruits for the 22d Inf. to Fort Keogh (S. O. 179, Oct. 28, D. Dak.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Copping.

Hdqrs., A. E. F. and H. Ft. San Antonio, Tex.; B and D. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and G. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

Capt. Chas. H. Heyl will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., not later than Nov. 6, to conduct from that depot to the Dept. Texas a detachment of recruits to the 31 Cav. (S. O. 241, Oct. 28, R. Ser.).

2d Lieut. Hugh Swaine is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and will rejoin his proper station, Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 102, Nov. 2, D. Tex.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., A. B. E. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B. Ft. Thomas, A. T. C. Ft. Bowles, A. T. G. and H. San Carlos, Ariz.

By authority of the Major General commanding the Army, the C. O. Fort Bayard will grant Sergt. Major Jas. W. Abbott a furlough for four months (S. O. 128, Oct. 21, D. Ariz.).

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Dec. 17, is granted 2d Lieut. Chas. E. Tayman, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 110, Oct. 28, D. Mo.).

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Oct. 31, 1891.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Henry C. Fisher, of the Dist. of Columbia, Oct. 31, 1891, vice Winnie, promoted.

Henry A. Shaw, of R. I., Oct. 31, 1891, vice Elbney, retired from active service.

Samuel R. Dunlop, of N. Y., Oct. 31, 1891, vice Wadsworth, promoted.

Chas. F. Kiefer, of Pa., Oct. 31, 1891, vice Gardner, retired from active service.

Frank T. Merriweather, of N. C., Oct. 31, 1891, vice Shufeld, retired from active service.

TRANSFER.

2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins, from the 8th to the 7th Cav., Oct. 24, 1891, vice Lyon, transferred to the 2d Art.

CASUALTIES.

Major Truman Seymour (retired), died Oct. 30, 1891, at Florence, Italy.

Private Wm. McBeth (retired), died Oct. 18, 1891, at Baltimore, Md. [Instead of Sergt. Charles McBeth, as announced in list of Oct. 26, 1891.]

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., Nov. 2. Detail: Maj. Edmond G. Fegat, Capt. Wm. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Elbert B. Savage, Folliot A. Whittoe, 8th Inf.; Wm. Stanton, George L. Scott, 1st Lieuts. Chas. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav.; Robert F. Ames, 2d Lieuts. Howard N. Jones, Jr., Frank Owen, 8th Inf.; Alonzo Gray, Chas. D. Rhodes, Elmer Lindsey, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav., J. A. G. O., Oct. 27, D. Platte.)

At Davis Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 3. Detail: Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, 31st Inf.; John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieuts. Wm. C. McFarland, 18th Inf.; Chas. B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; Wm. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Chas. P. Russ, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George R. Clegg, 13th Inf.; J. A. (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 4. Detail: Major Daniel G. Caldwell, sur.; 1st Lieuts. Noel S. Bishop, 6th Cav.; Joe. N. Glass, 6th Cav.; Thos. J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; Parker W. West, 6th Cav.; John H. Gardner, Chas. J. Stevens, 6th Cav.; Robt. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Jas. N. Allison, 2d Cav., J. A. (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 6. Detail: Capt. S. McConville, 14th Inf.; J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; S. M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; J. Fornance, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. A. M. Fuller, 4d Cav.; E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Gordon, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. Conklin, Jr., 2d Art., J. A. (S. O., Oct. 31, D. Mo.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 2. Detail: Capt. Geo. W. Stouch, Jas. Hale, Melville C. Williamson, John W. Haney, Philip Roede, 2d Lieut. Henry P. McLean, James T. Dean, Wm. C. Neary, Peter Murray, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Omar Bundy, 2d Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 179, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

At Fort Warren, Nov. 3. Detail: Major Wm. Sinclair, Capt. John C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Peter R. Egan, asst. surg.; Asst. C. Taylor, Louis V. Casare, 2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis Osbourn, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 90, Nov. 4, D. Dak.)

Transfers.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are ordered:

1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, from the 4th Cav. to the 15th Inf., Co. A, with rank in the infantry arm from June 22, 1892.

1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, from the 17th Inf. to the 17th Cav., Troop 1 (S. O. Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Hugh A.

Beaeker, 14th Inf.; Capts. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 14th Inf., and Chas. Clark, Ord. Dept., will meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 23, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Wm. Murray, Co. E, 14th Inf., for appointment as ordnance sergeant. 1st Sergt. Murray will report to the above Board for examination (S. O. 175, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet from time to time, at the Army Building in N. Y. City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. Gen.; Col. George Bell, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subs.; Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, surg.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, asst. surg. The commanding general Dept. East will detail a recorder for the Board. The following officers will report in person to the above Board: Capt. Francis M. Gibson, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Ernest S. Robins, 3d Cav. (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

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Honors to the Hawaiian Minister.—The funeral of the late Hawaiian Minister will take place at 4 p. m., Nov. 6, at Madison Avenue Church, New York. The escort will consist of the band, one light battery and two heavy batteries, from Ft. Hamilton; two heavy batteries from Ft. Wadsworth, and two from Ft. Columbus under the command of Col. Louis L. Langdon, 1st Art. The flags at Ft. Columbus and Wood will be displayed at half staff from sunrise to sunset on Nov. 6. Fifteen minute guns will be fired from the post of Ft. Columbus, commencing not later than 4:30 p. m., during the funeral ceremony. Col. Langdon will endeavor, as to further arrangements, with Mr. Sevelon A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the State Department, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

SERGEANT SAMUEL CALDWELL, Co. F, 18th Inf., having been tried for signing the name of his first sergeant to a canteen check, without authority, and sentenced "to be reprimanded in orders," the reviewing authority, Gen. John Brooke says: The sentence "to be reprimanded in orders" is disapproved as being an inadequate and inappropriate punishment for the offence of which the accused stands convicted.

THE NAVY

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station—R.-Adm. Bancroft Gherardi
CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batcheller. At New York. To sail for winter cruise in West Indies as soon as repairs to her steering quadrant are made.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. At New York Navy-yard. Repairs completed. Sailed from New York for West Indies Nov. 4.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. At New York. Sailed from New York for West Indies Nov. 3.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address New London, Conn.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Philip. At New York Navy-yard. Repairs are being expedited with the view to sending her to Chili at an early date.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Reported ready for sea. Will probably sail for St. Thomas.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. At New York Navy-yard undergoing repairs.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. At Boston Navy-yard. Will be fitted out for service as flagship of the South Atlantic Station, and it is hoped to have her ready for sea not later than Dec. 1.

VESTITUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdg. At Washington Navy-yard Oct. 29.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Comdr. J. M. Forsyth temporarily in command. Rear Admiral A. S. Benham ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

Mail for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forayth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts. To be sold at public auction, and such of her stores as are useful will be transferred to the Essex and the Yantic upon their arrival.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Beiden. Left Norfolk, Nov. 1, en route to South Atlantic to relieve the Tallapoosa. Will stop en route at the Cape de Verdes.

The Yantic is said to be possessed of an exceptionally fine crew, more than 90 per cent. of her men being American citizens, and 60 per cent. are American born. Two-thirds have had previous naval service and one-third hold continuous naval certificates, entitling them to an increase of pay. While other ships suffer greatly from desertions or lack of enlistments, the Yantic, by the return of two stragglers, found herself before sailing just that number in excess of her complement and had to return them to the receiving ship. This is the more remarkable, because of the fact that the ship was placed under sailing orders at sundown Sunday evening, and liberty was granted to a large number of the crew up to noon of that day.

Pacific Station—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. At Valparaiso, Chili, Oct. 26, where she will be likely to remain until the arrival of

E. K. Moore, navigator; Lt. Lucien Young, Charles, Albert Gleaves and W. R. Rush; Ensigns L. C. Bertollette, C. F. Hughes and S. S. Robinson, watch officers; Naval Cadets W. D. Brotherton, W. Evans, G. Richards, H. C. Kuerze and J. F. Carter; Chief Engr., F. G. McKean; Paymr., I. G. Hobbs; Surg., A. F. Magruder; 1st Lt. of Marines, H. L. Draper; P. A. Engrs., G. S. Willets and E. H. Scribner; P. A. Surg., T. C. Craig; Cadet Engr., C. R. Emrich; Gunner, Hethinger; Carpenter, L. L. Martin; Pay Clerk, Edsall. The Boston carried with her stores for a year's cruise, and some ammunition for the Baltimore and San Francisco.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, at last accounts.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. Arrived at San Francisco from Bering Sea Oct. 27.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kauz. Arrived at Honolulu Sept. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. Left Callao, Peru, Oct. 30, for San Francisco to have her bottom cleaned and painted. Will return to Chile as soon as this is done.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander R. D. Evans. Left St. Thomas, Oct. 16, and arrived at Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 29.

Asiatic Station.—**Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.** Mail should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony ordered to command.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 17.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurdy. At Shanghai at last accounts.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Settle. En route for Asiatic Station. Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, and arrived at Cape Town, Oct. 10. Will proceed to Singapore. Mail should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until further notice.

CHARLESTON, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. G. C. Remey. Arrived at Woosung Oct. 24.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. Came out of dock two weeks ago. Arrived at Shanghai Oct. 17.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. En route for China, via Honolulu, arriving at the latter place Sept. 26, where she will coal and provision and proceed to Yokohama.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 8.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. C. Mackenzie. Sailed from New York for service on Asiatic Station Nov. 4 via Brazil.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at New York Oct. 29.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. Arrived at Newport, R. I., from summer cruise, Oct. 21.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Left Gibraltar for Port Mahon, Oct. 12. From there she goes to Villefranche. Will return to U. S. next May.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

CUSHING, torpedo boat. Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Newport, R. I. Torpedo Station. Orders have been issued for her to go out of commission for purpose of fitting her with torpedoes and torpedo tubes.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding, in addition to his other duties. Cadet practice and training ship at Annapolis.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleries). Commander Geo. H. Wadeleigh. Went into winter quarters at Erie, Pa., where she arrived Oct. 29 from an unusually long summer cruise in the lakes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholz. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard ordered on Sept. 13 to command the Pinta, at Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. N. Y. Public Marine school. Arrived at New London, Conn., Oct. 8, from her summer cruise.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Commander George C. Reiter. Returned to San Francisco from Bering Sea, Oct. 21.

MILANTONOMOH, monitor, 3d rate. Capt. Montgomery Stewart, commanding. At the Navy-yard, N. Y. It will be several weeks before she will be ready for trial. Will be employed as training ship for firemen and coal-heavers, and probably will also be used as gunnery ship.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlensey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHOENIX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. O. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. Commander C. H. Rockwell ordered to command.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Receiving Ship, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. Capt. James O'Kane.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Maple*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The work of refitting the *Dolphin* is fast approaching completion.

Out of 3,000 officers in the British Navy, 87 have qualified as interpreters in foreign languages, a percentage of only 2.9.

The new first-class torpedo gunboats *Plassey* and *Assaye*, which have just been built for the Indian Government by Sir Wm. Armstrong and Co., are ready for service.

The Navy Department has under advisement the assignment of the engineer inspector for the construction of torpedo boat No. 2 at Dubuque. It is likely that a chief engineer will be ordered.

Work on the *Ranger* is being pushed with the utmost vigor by the authorities at Mare Island Navy-yard, and it is believed her next commission will see this vessel as efficient as a new ship of the same class.

It has been suggested that the torpedo boat No. 2 should be named after the eminent engineer who was so instrumental in adding to the fighting power of the American Navy during the rebellion, Ericsson.

An effort will be made this winter, by the officers of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, to get out a second edition of the recent valuable volume issued by the Bureau, the demand for it having far exceeded the supply.

The report of the Court of Inquiry on the wreck of the U. S. steamer *Despatch* is being reviewed by the J. A. General of the Navy. It is understood that the Court considers the loss of the vessel as an accident for which none of the officers could properly be held responsible.

ADMIRAL BROWN has written a letter to Superintendent Baker, of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, expressing the thanks of all aboard the *San Francisco* for the many courtesies extended to himself and crew in transmitting their family and social messages and congratulating the staff of the company on its accuracy in sending despatches.

The Ordnance Bureau announce that in four months the harbor-defence vessel, the *Monterey*, now building at San Francisco, will be quite ready for service. She now lacks her guns and armor. The *Monterey* will, in the opinion of the naval authorities, be the most formidable craft in the American Navy, with the possible exception of the monitor *Puritan*, which is also nearing completion.

The German Government has decided to establish a shipbuilding yard on a small scale on the shores of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and measures are being taken to put the design into execution. In time the German East African Company will lay down a fleet of small steamers suitable for lake and river navigation.

In consequence of the narrow escape of the British torpedo cruiser *Sandfly* from foundering while cruising recently in the Bay of Biscay in a gale, the vessels of the Rattlesnake class are to be fitted with steel hatches and comings, and provided with relief valves for freeing the lower deck of water.

The action of Capt. A. C. Clarke of H. M. S. *Esquimaux* in carrying specie for the Chilians, is being inquired into by the Admiralty. He states the amount at £130,000, and says that to the best of his knowledge the whole of the amount was expended by Balmaceda's Government in the purchase of the steamship *Aquita* from an Italian firm.

The mean length of time taken in traversing the Suez Canal last year was 24 hours 6 min.; in 1889 it was 25 hours 50 min.; in 1888, 31 hours 15 min.; in 1887, 33 hours 58 min.; and in 1886 less than 30 hours. The time occupied last year by ships fitted with the electric light was 22 hours 9 min. The most rapid passage in the previous year was made by a steamer using the electric light, in 24 hours 15 min.

A Coquimbo correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* reports some very successful target practice by the U. S. S. *Baltimore*, and further says: "There was a race one day between two crack boats from the U. S. S. *San Francisco* and Her Majesty's steamer *Garnet*. The *Garnet's* boat had a record that was startling—so promising that one of the *Baltimore's* officers lost his money in backing her. The course was about four miles, and the *Garnet's* got over it in one minute and ten seconds after the *San Francisco* had tossed their oars. This latter boat—not built, it is averred, for a racing boat—has that fortunate construction that a boat builder sometimes effects quite unconsciously."

On Saturday, Oct. 24, P. M. General Wanamaker opened at Washington the bids for supplying the proposed increase in the ocean mail service, under the act of March 3, 1891. According to the advertised schedule of routes, bids were requested for 53 different propositions on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and 10 on the Pacific coast. The routes, as prescribed in the advertisement, are to be from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Port Tampa, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma, to or touching at many of the principal ports in the world. Twelve bids were received and opened; no two of them, however, were for the same service. The bidders were the U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co.; the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. (four routes); J. B. Clark and associates of Chicago, from Galveston to La Guayra; Wm. H. T. Hughes, of New York, from N. Y. to Buenos Ayres; the N. Y. and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Bolton, Bills, and Dallet, of N. Y., from New York to La Guayra. The time of the voyages upon the various routes is reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. Including the four new routes proposed for, it would seem that there must be not less than 17 ships built at a cost of not less than \$14,000,000. The

service under the Postal Shipping bill will require about 60 ships, all told, carrying the American flag.

To the Russian Black Sea fleet has been recently added a torpedo boat, the *Kasarski*, 57.9 metres in length, 7.8 metres in width, with a draft of water aft of 3.4 metres. She has two rudders, one of which is at the bow, and can be taken off, a steam rudder and capstan, and a greater armament of quick-firing guns than others of her class. She has a unique triple expansion engine which can produce 8,000 horse power. She carries nine Hotchkiss quick-firing guns of 75 millimeters. She made between Pillau and Sebastopol—some 4,500 miles—an average of 12.28 knots, though the sea and wind as far as Cape St. Vincent were very unfavorable. She can run 1,500 miles at 15 to 16 knots with natural draft, and with forced draft 500 miles 20 to 21 knots, for nearly three hours, and can reduce her speed to 8 knots when she has to make head against a heavy sea. Her normal supply of coal is 90 tons, which enables her to steam 4,000 miles at the rate of 8 to 10 knots. She cost \$162,300.

The N. Y. *Times* says: "It is many years since a commandant as energetic as Capt. Erben has been in command of the Brooklyn Yard. Capt. Erben, or as he is more familiarly known throughout the Navy, 'Bully' Erben, is above all things, opposed to seeing ships lying idly alongside a Navy-yard dock. He believes a ship should come to the Navy-yard only for necessary repairs, and as soon as these repairs are completed she should depart as a patient would leave a hospital. The influence of a 'Navy-yard cruise' is demoralizing to both officers and men. Drills are slackened up. Officers think only of home and families ashore, and the men are continually bent on going to the Bowery. If Capt. Erben is not interfered with by superior authority there will be a bundling away of ships soon from the Navy-yard that will cause many private plans to be upset. Capt. Erben has the idea that the Navy is intended to fight; that it has duties to perform, and while officers remain in the Navy he cannot understand why they should not be about and doing their work. 'Bully' Erben, his brothers declare, has cruised in every sea in the world. He has done duty out on the hot coast of Africa and up in Arctic waters. His whole life has been spent in the service of his country, and if officers of warships now at the Yard hope to remain idly in New York under the pretence of having repairs made to ships they will find it necessary to invoke the removal of the present commandant."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Oct. 30.—Lieutenant John C. Colwell, to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence.

Surgeon Manly H. Simons, to the Mohican.

Oct. 31.—Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid, as assistant to the inspector of machinery on cruiser No. 12.

Nov. 2.—Medical Inspector Frank L. Du Bois, to the Philadelphia.

Nov. 3.—Lieutenant C. S. Richman, to the training ship Richmond.

Ensign Louis R. de Steiguer, to the Mohican.

Nov. 4.—Lieutenant S. P. Comly, to the Alliance per steamer Nov. 26 from San Francisco.

Ensign Geo. F. Cooper, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, as assistant to Equipment Officer in inspection of electric material, etc.

Detached.

Oct. 31.—Assistant Engineer Victor Blue, from the Pensacola, and ordered to duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant Geo. F. Colvocoresses, from temporary duty in the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Atlanta.

Lieutenant N. E. Niles, from the Atlanta and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, as assistant to the Equipment Officer for the inspection of electrical material.

Medical Inspector T. Woolverton, from the Philadelphia, ordered to appear before Retiring Board and then wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon N. J. Blackwood, from the Newark and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island.

P. A. Surgeon C. De W. Brownell, from the Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered to the Newark.

Nov. 3.—Lieutenant Wm. Kilburn, from the training ship Richmond and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieutenant A. C. Almy, from the *Thetis*, ordered to proceed home and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant J. H. L. Holcombe, from temporary duty on the *Independence* and ordered to the *Thetis*.

Ensign W. K. Harrison, from the *Mohican* and ordered to the *Mohican*.

P. A. Surgeon Philip Leach, from duty at the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Mohican* per steamer Nov. 26 from San Francisco.

P. A. Engineer F. J. Schell, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Academy Nov. 14.

Carpenter Luther L. Martin, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Carpenter E. W. Craig, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Nov. 4.—Lieutenant C. McR. Winslow, from the command of the *Cushing* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Geo. W. Tyler, from the *Mohican* and granted three months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon John J. Page, from the *Independence* and ordered to the *Iroquois* per steamer Nov. 12 from San Francisco.

Assistant Surgeon James G. Field, from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and placed on waiting orders.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, Acting Chief Rev. Marine Division.

The final authorization has been given for the sale of the U. S. revenue steamer *Bibb*, now at Ogdensburg, N. Y. The *Bibb* has been sold to Cleveland (Ohio) people. She was built as far back as 1864, and since 1870 has been under constant repair. The sale of the *Bibb* leaves Lake Ontario without a revenue vessel.

THE ARMOR TRIALS AT ANNAPOLIS.

We give on our editorial page some information of the armor plate trials at the Naval Proving grounds on Saturday last. The details of the trial are as follows:

The first four shots at each plate were fired from a 6-inch breechloading high powered rifle, 40 calibre long. These four shots were planted in the four corners, the centre of impact being two feet from the top or bottom and two feet from the nearest side. The projectile used was a 6-inch Holtz armor piercing shell, weighing 100 pounds and striking with a velocity of 2,075 feet a second. The shell was seventeen and three-quarter inches long.

The fifth shot on each target was fired at the centre of the plate from an 8-inch breechloading high powered rifle. The projectile used was a Firming armor piercing shell weighing 210 pounds and striking with a velocity of 1,850 feet a second. This shell was twenty-one inches long.

The plates were placed in the following order, beginning on the right: No. 1, a high carbon nickel steel, manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Works; No. 2, a low carbon nickel steel, manufactured by Carnegie, Phipps and Co.; No. 3, a low carbon nickel steel, Harveyized, manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Works.

The first shot was fired at plate No. 1, the high carbon nickel steel plate of the Bethlehem Co., striking in the upper left hand corner. There was an almost exactly symmetrical burr made around the hole, and for a distance of 8 in. the surface was slightly scaled, probably an eighth of an inch deep. This shot penetrated 18 in. from the face of the plate, making a hole a trifle greater in diameter than 6 in. The shell was sent back from the plate to the sand bags in front of the guns entirely unharmed.

The second shot was at the upper left hand corner of plate No. 2, the low carbon nickel steel plate of the Carnegie company. The shot produced apparently the same effect as the first one, but the diameter of the hole was about an inch greater. It was found on close examination that the projectile was buried in the plate, the distance from the face of the plate to the base of the shell being 11½ in.

As the plate was only 10½ in. thick and the shell 17½ in. long, the shell had gone wholly through the plate and penetrated 19 in. into the backing.

In firing the third shot, at the upper left hand corner of the low carbon Harvey process nickel steel plate of the Bethlehem company, a large fragment of the shell came flying over to the left of the shelter, a distance of about 100 yds. It was from the base of the shell, and was about the size of an ordinary flat iron.

It was found that the penetration had been about 8 to 10 in., one-half the shell remaining in the plate while the other half was broken into two fragments. There was no regularity in the burr around the orifice, most of the circumference showing irregular chips extending from ½ in. to 2 in. from the edge of the hole.

Shot No. 4 was fired at the upper right hand corner of plate No. 1. It produced an exactly similar burr to the first shot at the same plate, but the penetration was much less, the shell breaking into fragments. The penetration was 9 in.

Shot No. 5 struck the upper right hand corner of plate No. 2. As in the case of the first shot at this plate, the shell buried itself deep in the metal, the base of the shell being 9 in. from the face of the plate.

Shot No. 6, at the upper right hand corner of plate No. 3, made a hole 7 to 8 in. deep, and the shell broke up as before. There were somewhat larger fragments broken off around the hole at the surface of the plate.

The important result of this shot, however, was that the plate was cracked from the right hand upper edge of the hole clear to the right edge of the plate in a slightly rising direction. The crack was probed about three inches deep, and was larger at the edge of the plate than at the edge of the hole. If this had been a charged shell it would not have done damage inside of the plate.

The seventh shot struck the lower left hand corner of plate No. 1. The result was almost identical with the first shot. The burr on the face and the scaling resembled the other two so closely as to be almost indistinguishable from them. The projectile being thrown out straight to the rear struck a heavy wooden bulk about 15 feet distant and bounded toward the target again. The shell was entirely intact, looking like polished silver over the whole edge.

Shot No. 8 struck the lower left hand corner of plate No. 2. The shell remained embedded in the plate with its base sunk two and a half inches below the surface of the plate. The head of this shell was nine inches in the backing, about one-half its length, and had it exploded it would have done considerable damage inside.

A rather unexpected result followed shot No. 9 at the lower left hand corner of plate No. 3. The hole made was larger in diameter than those made by the two previous shots in this target, and the shell was wholly embedded until the base was 9½ inches from the face of the plate. It was evident that enough power having been given to the shell to penetrate the hard face of the plate, it readily crushed through the softer steel at the back.

Shot No. 10 struck the lower right hand corner of plate No. 1 and the shell broke up, only the ogive remaining, and this portion was ejected and lay about 15 feet from the target. The mouth of the hole was slightly larger than the previous three and the penetration was 10½ inches.

The eleventh shot at the lower right hand corner of plate No. 2 broke up, the point being found a short distance in front of the target. The total penetration was thirteen and a half inches from the face of the plate.

Shot No. 12 struck the lower right hand corner of plate No. 3 and remained embedded in the plate unbroken. The shell showed about one-third its length sticking out from the face. Another crack was made in this plate, extending from the middle edge of the hole made by shot No. 9, along the lower part to the right hand corner. This crack was probed to a depth of three or four inches. Besides this crack a third one now appeared, extending straight down from the hole of shot No. 9 to the bottom of the plate.

This crack seemed to be superficial. The shot was

apparently intact, but a close examination showed that it was greatly "set up"—that is, the rear portion had pressed forward on the hard front part and the middle portion had bulged out. The penetration was about six inches, as nearly as could be judged, no measurement being possible.

This concluded the shots with the 6-inch gun. Then the 8-inch gun that had been blocked up in readiness was taken up and placed on the carriage, and at half past one o'clock the first shot from the gun was fired. It was as lively a piece of systematic and well planned work as is often seen.

When shot No. 13 struck in the centre of plate No. 1, it made a big, ugly hole, but the shell itself was ejected as far back as the gun protection. The penetration was sixteen and a half inches, showing that the shell had gone six inches into the backing, and cracks were made from the centre to the holes in the two upper corners and to the lower left hand corner.

The crack extending through the hole made by shot number one was more than half an inch wide near the top, and it extended clear through the plate.

When number fourteen was fired it was expected that deeper penetration would be obtained than by any of the previous shots, but the shell fell short by several inches of going as far in as any of the preceding shots. The shell remained in the hole, its base being sunk not quite an inch below the face of the plate, giving thus a total penetration of twenty-two inches.

Shot No. 15 was very hard on plate No. 3. It buried itself so far out of sight that the base of the shell was 2½ inches from the face of the plate, giving a total penetration of 43½ inches.

This completed the trials for the day, and as soon as the official board had made its measurements and photographs of the plates had been taken the visiting officers and civilians returned to Washington.

The following named persons are members of the board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to superintend the trials: Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, Capt. E. O. Matthews, Comdr. W. R. Bridgeman, Comdr. A. S. Barker, Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Lieut. Comdr. A. K. Couden, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, Prof. P. R. Alger, U.S.N., and Mr. L. R. Lenon, chemist. Besides the members of the board, there were present Secretary Tracy, Senators Edmunds, Dolph and Higgins, Rear Admiral J. G. Walker and Commo. Folger of the Navy; Captains Taylor and Birnie, of the Ordnance Bureau of the Army; Lieut. Nalcamura, naval attache of the Japanese legation; Capt. Langley, naval attache of the British legation; Capt. Manuel del Carre, of the Royal Spanish Artillery, and a number of the representatives of the firms furnishing the plates to the Navy Department.

THE SCHEME OF THE PHYTHIAN BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I THINK I may fairly advance as a postulate that the questions dealt with in the report of the Board on the stagnation of promotion in the line of the Navy are the most important in their bearing upon the welfare of the Service—whether considered from the point of general efficiency or from the personal standpoint of officers affected—that face us now, or in any time of peace can face us hereafter. Certain sapping of efficiency by adhering to present conditions, the hopelessness of the great body of the officers and the difficulties of remedy are, I think, fairly set forth in the report, and it behoves us to face the problem in a manly and patriotic spirit and not with the tone of carping critics.

It is largely for the officers themselves to decide whether anything shall be done and every one who thinks of opposing the propositions advanced should put the question to himself: "Have I anything as good or better to propose, and what will be the effect of successful opposition?"

I take for granted that all will agree that the good of the Service is the first consideration; the second is to arrive at this greatest good without injury to individuals or, if any must come, as little as possible.

The present report is based on the firm ground of Service necessity. It is the only absolutely sound reason for a change which can be advanced, and the personal element can now be made subordinate without injury to officers, to a degree which cannot be held. Even now it is necessary to put the age limit of arriving at command grade as high as about 45 years; with this limit there would now be an opening to this grade of all, or certainly nearly all, those officers who would fill the newly formed lists. Should there be a delay of two or three years, this principle could not be made active without sweeping from the list nearly the whole middle body of the Service.

Coming down to the strictly personal view, I can see no actual injury to any deserving officer in any of the suggestions of the Board as compared with present prospects. That the outcome of the scheme would be more fortunate for some than for others is undoubtedly true, but there is no positive setback for anyone. Whatever the change, it is not possible that it could result in such injury to personal prospects as adherence to present conditions. Matters as they stand are absolutely hopeless, both for the Service as a Service and for the officers as individuals: what is proposed brings us from dense and dangerous fog into clear weather and opens up as complete a rehabilitation as could be reasonably desired. Nor can the later workings of the perfected plan possibly result in so great injustice to so great a number of men as that which exists and intensifies itself year by year under our present system.

I would say a word regarding the letter of "Fairness" in the JOURNAL of Oct. 24—not respecting his scheme, which is, I think, impracticable beyond anything which has entered the mind of any other person to propose, but regarding his remarks on the advisability of selection in every grade. The very moderate scheme of selection proposed was applied where it was because promotions from lieutenant commander to commander and from captain to commodore mark the two great changes in the service of an officer; they are the steps from subordinate to command, and from ordinary command to flag rank.

I will end by asking all officers to think carefully of the results of antagonizing a workable scheme.

The responsibility of causing a failure would be a heavy one, which I am very sure would be a matter of regret to them in the near future.

F. E. CHADWICK, Commander, U.S.N.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HAVING been an interested reader of the report of the Board on "How to prevent stagnation in Naval promotion," or as it might be termed, "How to promote officers in time of peace who might not 'get there' in time of war; also the various comments of the selectionists and of the youngsters, I now ask your indulgence to allow me to present the views of an old fogey and those who think with him.

Firstly—The Navy is doing very well as it is, even though some officers have to wait for promotion until others die or retire (we are doing both as fast as possible). Such has always been the case. "Promotions," sometimes, but the Navy still lives and does duty. Give us back the numbers we lost in 1882 and promotion will be helped very much.

Secondly—it should be remembered that in our last war it was not the scientists, so called, the high muckmucks, or the windmills of the Service, who went to the front and remained there. They in most cases served on shore. Why should they not? Some one had to do the duty there, and they were better fitted for that work than any other; while the men that gained fame for the Navy and promotion (alas too rarely) for themselves were of those who before the war were rarely noticed, who pursued the even tenor of their ways, which did not lead to Washington, going where ordered and doing their whole duty always; thus when war came they were in training to continue the same good work. Look the list through, and there is hardly an exception.

If the Navy must be reduced, for which I see no good reason, still less to practically abolish, for a term of years, the two junior grades, when it is understood that now there are not enough junior officers for sea duty, why can it not be done by proper orders and support to the Board of Examination? It is sometimes said that this Board does not perform its whole duty. Are the members not five officers, and are they not selected? Why is it supposed that a "Board of the Finest" will do better and in what different manner is it proposed to select the "Finest?"

Still if the reduction must come to pass, and on account of the mathematics some must go up and some go down," the following method is suggested:

The Department to send every officer, line and others, because if the old line officer is to be put on the shelf, so should be the blind surgeon, the lame paymaster and the deaf engineer; therefore send to every officer a Navy Register. "Attention, when I speak to one I speak to all!" With orders to mark off from the list of the corps to which he belongs, the names of all the officers he, on honor, deems unfit for promotion, no reasons to be required or given and no communication on the subject to be had with any other person, forever and ever, ah-men!

The Register to be returned to the Department and the Honorable Secretary alone, no aides or clerks allowed, to make lists of the officers in each corps, placing against each name a number showing how many times it has been marked out, arrange the names in order of marks, the least at the top and the greatest at the bottom; then, commencing at the bottom, shoot, drop or retire—preferably the former as the more economical, also preventing restoration by Congress—continuing up the list until the desired reduction is made; in the case of two or more names having the same number of marks, place them alphabetically so that an officer may be killed before Abel this time. The remaining officers to be re-commissioned in the Navy as they stand on the new list before the Secretary, without regard to rank, color, previous condition, etc., the lists and registers to be at once destroyed, unseen by any other person.

This method has the advantage of simplicity and fairness; if we must have a "star chamber" we shall all be "in it." The Department will have the opinion of the whole Navy and will also have that of the "finest," since they must be included in the whole; and it does not offer premiums, in the shape of permanent shore stations to those officers who have gained the reputation of never going to sea when they could get out of it.

It has the disadvantage that every officer might scratch off, first, the names of all above his own in the Register, and then remembering that those remaining on the list before the Secretary will be arranged in order of marks, scratch off all below him in the hope not to be jumped; but perfection in any plan cannot be expected, and as this is a selection pure and simple, it must command itself to the selectionists and should receive their hearty support. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that the undersigned has no fear of being scratched inside.

"ONE OF THE FINEST."

THE NEW NAVY DRILL.

A. N. Y. Times correspondent reports that the Naval cadets at Annapolis take very kindly to the new drill under Lieut. W. F. Fullam. He says:

"A technical point of explanation in connection with the manual is suggested by an observer for the assistance of those who may have met with any difficulty over it. When it is desired to move a body of men a short distance from a halt and then halt again, the command 'trail arms' should be given before the preparatory command for marching. Thus the men do not come to a 'shoulder' and back to an 'order' again. It was supposed that any officer would see the necessity for such an exception without mentioning it in the drill book. The book does state that in executing 'company right' and 'quad right' the pieces are held at a 'trail' during the movement.

"In the same way, and for the same reasons, an officer should see that the men use the 'trail' when they are to be moved but a short distance. The rule in the manual that when at an 'order' pieces are brought to a 'shoulder' at the preparatory command for marching, does not forbid their being brought to any other position 'before' the preparatory command for marching, and so an officer who knows his business ought to save the men unnecessary exertion by taking the 'trail' under the circumstances described."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

For a quarter of a century the difficulty of getting suitable non-commissioned officers from the ranks of our Army has been a source of anxiety and disappointment, and the cause of much labor and responsibility being put upon commissioned officers in respect to details from which they should be free, that they may give more attention to the proper functions devolving upon them, and which are constantly increasing in number and magnitude.

The reason for this is to be found, in the first place, in the inadequate pay allowed by law to the different grades of non-commissioned officers of the line; in the second place, in the estimation in which the enlisted man is held by the body of our people, the superior advantages held out in our prosperous country to the intelligent, educated and thrifty young men, and the method and requirements in recruiting for the Army. These reasons combined cause the ranks to be made up of men of inferior intelligence and little or no education, although, in the main, they are honest, reliable and patriotic, and are, of necessity, healthy and able-bodied.

Recent efforts have been made by modifying the requirements for enlistment, such as requiring evidence as to character, etc., and also the scheme of regimental recruiting, by sending parties into the country and smaller towns and cities, to increase the standard of the enlisted men, but I apprehend these measures will all prove inadequate so long as the pay of non-commissioned officers is maintained at the present low figures.

The embarrassment arising from this source—the lack of intelligence and education—is seriously felt in the administration of garrisons and companies in time of peace, and has long been the theme of discussion among company officers, but to all thoughtful officers the serious nature of the difficulty to be apprehended therefrom in time of war and on the battlefield is so manifest as to be almost alarming.

Apropos of the subject is the following taken from a criticism of the recent French manœuvres by an intelligent military correspondent of the London Times.

As to the changes in the methods of the division, brigade and regimental commanders since 1870-71, the Times correspondent writes: "Since the introduction of a long-ranging quick-loader made the supervision of the firing line for about 700 yards from the enemy's position by the commanders of battalions almost an impossibility, and at shorter ranges has compelled even the company leaders to resign the control of the men to the commanders of groups which do not exceed fifteen rifles, the responsibilities of the lower grades have very largely increased, and, to carry out his important duties, it is necessary that the regimental officer should be capable of accepting responsibility and of depending on his resources.

"Here again the principle of non-interference asserts itself. If a man never moves without a superior at his elbow, he will never acquire the power of initiative, and will lose all habit of self-reliance. As a matter of education, then, subordinates must be encouraged to act for themselves, and even at peace manœuvres it is injudicious for the superiors to exercise a control which would be impracticable in war. In the attack, which, I have not the slightest doubt, is the chief object of practice in French garrisons, and in which the higher authorities are evidently vigilant to check the slightest proceeding at variance with reality, the principle of non-interference is fully recognized. Up to a certain point the brigadier directs. The regimental colonels are then set free, until they too have to resign the conduct of the first line. It is now the turn of the battalion leader, but after a time his functions are limited to the direction of the reserves. Then the captains have their turn, but their duties are limited to sending up supports; and when that has been done the section leaders, and, at about 500 yards, the corporals in charge of squads (15 men) take up the command, the section leaders doing no more than supervise."

What officer of our Army is willing to intrust the firing line, at 500 yards from the enemy, when battle may be won or lost by the action of a corporal or sergeant, to the section leaders and corporals as at present existing in our Service? Extraordinary efforts are being made to bring our commissioned officers up to the highest standard of efficiency and to compete the junior grades to study and fit themselves for the higher responsibilities devolved upon them by the progress in military science and appliances, and efforts are not wanting to increase the capacity and efficiency of the non-commissioned, but in the case of junior officers the material to work upon is of the highest order, while in respect to the non-commissioned it is of the lowest susceptible of holding such positions. This should not be so.

I believe firmly that no decided improvement can be expected, or hoped for, in this respect until superior inducements of a pecuniary character—a decided increase of pay to the non-commissioned officers—is offered to lead active and intelligent young men of the better class to enlist.

The pay of the private soldier is ample, but that of sergeants and corporals of the line ought to be doubled.

In setting forth the foregoing views I desire to be understood as bearing witness to the fidelity and conscientiousness of the very large majority of men who hold warrants in our Service. They are men of excellent character, steady habits and filled with patriotic zeal. They are generally reliable to the full extent of their capacity, and respond cheerfully to the demands made of them, and the confidence reposed in them by their officers, but unfortunately the most of them have been taken from classes of society deprived of the means to acquire superior knowledge and education, and the groundwork of their acquirements is so limited as to preclude the raising of any extended superstructure. A company in our Service is lucky indeed to be possessed of one enlisted man capable of performing the multifarious duties of the first sergeant, whereas at least every one of the nine non-commissioned officers of each company should be competent to hold that position.

It would seem to be well worth the experiment to make the non-commissioned officers of each grade

warrant officers of the arm of service to which they belong in the Army, the warrants to be issued by the Adjutant General and the men assigned to vacancies in the companies as they occur, just as is done in the cases of post quartermaster and commissary sergeants. Let company commanders make lance appointments to the lower grade (first sergeants to be made by company commanders as now, from the sergeants of the companies respectively), and such men as show aptitude and qualification, after a probationary period in the company, to be examined, and, on passing successfully, given a warrant; promotion to the grade of sergeant to be according to seniority, but conditioned upon passing a satisfactory examination.

They establish a school for non-commissioned officers at the several schools for commissioned officers, and require them to pursue a course of study and practice.

Such policy would secure non-commissioned officers capable of exercising discretion when thrown upon their own resources as is demanded by modern warfare, but to get the material in the ranks from which to make such non-commissioned officers it is prerequisite that the pay should be commensurate with the dignity and requirements of the position.

Esprit de corps would be maintained by resting the selection of the candidates for the position of corporal in the companies.

The sentiment of the communities throughout the country, in respect to the enlisted men of our Army is due partly to tradition and partly to ignorance in regard to the improvements that have been made in matters of treatment and discipline. Scarcely any of the people realize the comforts a soldier enjoys, far less the opportunities for moral and mental improvement in the Service.

How many persons are aware of the substantial barracks, mess halls, recreation rooms, canteens and gymnasiums now provided for our men? Who is aware that they have wire-woven bottoms on iron bedsteads, with mattresses, pillows, sheets and pillow-cases to each man while in garrison? That they have chin plates, cups and saucers, bowls, silver plated knives and forks at table and an abundance and variety of food such as few families of the working people in civil life can command except at rare intervals? That they have books and magazines and newspapers, billiard tables, schools, and gymnasiums for entertainment and improvement? Very few outside of the Army know these facts.

An officer recently returned from a trip with a regimental recruiting party has described to me quite graphically the surprise he created when he and his men made known these things to the young men he sought to enlist and their parents and friends who opposed their becoming private soldiers. And when convinced of the truth of the statements a superior class of men were induced to come into the Service. Hence it seems that in addition to the increase of pay advocated herein it is necessary that a true knowledge of what has been done in the matters enumerated should be disseminated among the people. The press should be invoked to spread the facts abroad.

With every advance in the character and intelligence of the ranks the harshness and rigor of discipline is lessened and yet a perfect subordination and obedience maintained.

W. M. WHERRY.
Major, 21st Infantry, Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.
NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY., Oct. 19, 1891.

DOES NOT FEEL INSULTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Oct. 24 you note the contumacy at the St. Louis meeting of the delegates to the Pan American Medical Congress, the non-recognition of Dr. Ames of the Navy, and his remarking that it was "an insult to the Medical Corps." If it is possible that such a ridiculous impression can exist, will you kindly correct it? There are many medical officers known to me who do not have any concern whatever over this peculiar occurrence, and, God willing, hope to survive yet a little time longer.

Ever since 1881, when that summary rearrangement in the list of P. A. Surgeons took place, instigated by a few disappointed men and based on a technicality in the then recently revised statutes, whereby honorable and justly earned place on the list as gained by professional study and work was taken away, and the custom and law established in 1828 for the improvement of the professional standing of the medical corps was by one stroke overturned forever, it would require very much more than this dreadful affair to cause even a ripple. From this short reminder of what many feel was a very disastrous error, you may judge of our present esprit de corps, and how precariously we all must feel should one feel himself insulted (and through him the medical corps and the whole U. S. Navy); and finally how we labor to get ahead in our profession and of each other!

NOT ONE OF THE INSULTED.

SERMONIZING IN DRILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Have you ever stood in the ranks, Mr. Editor, on a hot day listening to a long, tiresome, elucidation of some contemplated battalion movement? If you haven't, you ought to try it. There is probably nothing in all the varied vicissitudes of army life so particularly impressive as this experience. You should by all means get a taste of it. Its tendency, I can tell you beforehand, will be to make everything else in life seem doubly pleasant thereafter to you. You will be ready and anxious then, I am sure, to agree with me that the office and usefulness of the elucidation "echoes, so to speak, entirely over the drill ground and spends its force exclusively in the outer world."

Possibly, Mr. Editor, some of your esteemed readers may be inclined to regard the subject as a tender one and hasty to take offence at my irreverence. I hope they won't. If they will reflect for a moment, I have no doubt they will be able to remember that they themselves have often indulged in criticisms of long sermons and uninteresting discourses, and so be led to forgive the "missile returned from the enemy."

A long sermon on any subject is never acceptable, especially a sermon on drill delivered to a standing

battalion on the drill ground. Such a sermon is never welcome, never necessary, always a meretricious infliction, and on the score of cruelty to human beings should in all reason and justice be forever prohibited. If it is indulged in for the benefit of some careless captain who don't know his drill, it is simply a mistaken kindness. If it is done to impress the battalion with a proper estimation of the vast fund of drill book love possessed by the elucidator, it is a useless display and often awakens more pity than respect.

In conclusion, I hope you will agree with me that the mortification, induced by mistakes on the drill ground, is the best remedy for the "careless captain," and the recitation room the best place for the display of drill book erudition.

Hope.

* We must ask our correspondent to excuse us if we decline this invitation. Editorial life has its vicissitudes, but it is better to bear the ills you know than to flee to those you know not of. It will perhaps do equally well if we furnish "Hope" with a power of attorney or proxy to represent us.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A despatch from Newport, R. I., Oct. 31, says that the Howell torpedo which sank in a trial Thursday, Oct. 29, was recovered the next day by aid of a tug and divers. The trials of the Patrick torpedoes have been ordered stopped, and the three torpedoes ordered are considered as good as accepted by the Government. They are now at the torpedo station.

The following reduced calibre rifles (small arms) are used abroad: Italy, 256; Switzerland, 295; Russia, 300; Turkey, Belgium and Argentine Republic, 301; Great Britain, 303; Germany, 311; France and Austria-Hungary, 315; Sweden, 315; Denmark, 315; Portugal, 315; Siam, 315; Bulgaria, 315; Chile, 315; and Japan, 315. The Austria-Hungary Government contemplates a further reduction. Mr. Mannlicher has a 256 calibre magazine which has been tried by the Ministry.

The Fortification Board at its last meeting made an allotment of \$2,500 for the purchase of a sample of German smokeless powder for experimental purposes in the new 12-inch B. L. R.; also \$18,900 for powder and projectiles for testing the pneumatic gun carriage, for experimental fuses and for the erection of a building for a small magazine and charging room for experiments with high explosives. This building will possibly be erected at Fort Hamilton. The remainder of the session of the Board was devoted to the preparation of the annual report, which embraces all the operations of the Board since its organization, including all the expenditures, which aggregate upward of \$11,000,000. The Board will visit Sandy Hook during the coming month to witness the trial of the pneumatic gun carriage for the 10 inch gun.

Describing the various forms of nitrated cellulose, including gun cotton, the *Engineer* says: The basis of celluloid, as it is now universally called, is pyroxylin, that is to say, a partially nitrated cellulose, cellulose itself being merely the ultimate primal constituent of most vegetable fibre. When approximately pure cellulose, of which cotton wool is perhaps the best example, is treated with nitric acid it undergoes a process known chemically as nitration, and though not altered greatly in aspect, is radically changed in properties. According to the strength of the acid, the duration of the operation, and the temperature at which it is conducted, the products vary. When the nitration is conducted with large quantities of acid of full strength, gun cotton is formed; when the nitration is less complete, pyroxylin results. The former, on account of the large quantity of loosely held oxygen it contains, is capable of receiving a sufficiently violent initial impulse, of that rapid decomposition and combination which goes by the name of explosion; the latter under the same conditions burns vigorously but does not explode. It forms, in fact, a sort of halfway house in point of combustibility between cellulose and gun cotton. It differs entirely from both in being soluble in a great variety of volatile solvents, and being deposited from its solution on evaporation in a transparent continuous film. While in solution a large number of other substances can be incorporated with it, by dissolving them in suitable solvents miscible with that in which it is itself dissolved, or simply suspended in a proper menstruum. On the removal of the solvent by volatilization, the pyroxylin, by virtue of its colloidal nature, forms a homogeneous mixture with the incorporated substance, and is then known as celluloid.

WAS MARSHAL BAZAINE GUILTY?

The representative of the Paris *Gaulois* has had an interview with Marshal MacMahon concerning the memoirs of Marshal von Moltke. He owned that he had been, at the time, in favor of a retreat on Paris, but he was under the orders of Marshal Bazaine and compelled to obey and march forward. As for the motives actuating Marshal Bazaine, he was at a loss to know what they were. The question was put to Marshal Bazaine before the court-martial and he would not reply. Marshal MacMahon added that he had but two things to say, either proclaim his intention to remain inactive, to preserve for France an army of 200,000 men capable of carrying weight in the discussion of the conditions of peace which the enemy might be desirous of imposing, or to say straightforwardly, "I acknowledge but one Government, the empire, and in acting as I did I sought to preserve an army for the Emperor." The Marshal continued: "People would, perhaps, have understood that."

However, he did not defend himself. Was he guilty? M. Thiers often told me that he considered the sending of Bazaine before a court-martial an infamous action. Nevertheless, in accord with the conclusions of the committee of inquiry, presided over by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, M. Thiers was constrained to sign the decree; but he did so against his will. For my part I respected the decision taken by my predecessor. It would have been painful for me to have been obliged to sign the decree. I had known Bazaine in Africa, in Tlemcen, when he was a major. He was in command of an Arab bureau, and a good officer, one of those on whom one could count. In all sincerity, I should have been much embarrassed. Was he really guilty?

RED WING, THE CITY OF THE GOLDEN ROD.
General Brisbin's Views of his State and Adopted Home.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PLACE your finger on the map at Red Wing, Minnesota, and draw a line 60 miles in all directions from Red Wing City, and you have within that circumference the best part of Minnesota and Wisconsin; put your finger again on the map at Red Wing and draw a line extending in all directions one hundred and twenty-four miles from Red Wing, and you have within that circumference the best part of the United States. Whether we consider this region for its cereals, its lumbering interests, its manufactures, its magnificent water powers, its lakes, rivers, flouring mills, grand scenery, rich vegetable lands or its climate, still it stands far ahead of all other districts of like extent in our country.

Here in Red Wing we have a city of homes, and perhaps more people own their own houses than in any city of equal size in the Northwest. Nearly every home is beautified, with trees, lawns, shrubs, flowers, and not a few with statuary and picturesque verandas. The streets of the city are lined with elms, maples and oaks, and one can drive for miles and miles without going into the sun. Some of these trees are very large and their branches meet overhead, forming a beautiful avenue along which it is a real pleasure to drive. The city is built in a vast amphitheatre of hills covered with forests, and the city itself is buried in foliage, the white and red roofs peeping out from the green trees and vines. But few of the houses from a distance are visible below the upper stories and the effect is most charming. Here and there a church spire or enormous building soars, and reflects the sun with a thousand prisms. There are scores of large buildings and dozens of spires, some very lofty and grand. The streets are nearly all laid out at right angles and the avenues are wide and straight; even in the business portions of the city there are trees, and under their shade flow the currents and arteries of trade. Furniture factories, potteries, grain houses, forwarding establishments, warehouses receive and discharge their cargoes hourly. There are many drug houses, wholesale and retail groceries, banks, stock houses, breweries and hotels. The implement houses of the Northwest all have branches here and the heavy and extensive farming region tributary to the city enables them to do a thriving business. Clothing also is distributed to the Northwest wholesale and retail from Red Wing, and there are many clothing houses all seeming to do a good business. The Mississippi River flows along one whole side of the city, and steamers from St. Louis, St. Paul and intermediate points ply daily and discharge cargoes. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. runs by the city, and it is reached also by the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern and Minneapolis and St. Louis Roads.

Red Wing is lighted by electric lights and also gas. Its markets are abundantly supplied with everything to eat, and each article of food is so cheap I have often wondered how people could afford to raise them for the money.

There are many lakes and beautiful cool forests and streams near the city, where people go to reside during the heated term. Beautiful Lake Pepin is near this city, and fish abound everywhere in the waters. Hunting is good, and ducks, geese, rabbits, snipe and quail can be shot in season.

The streams have all been well stocked with the best fish, and people are very careful to preserve their fish and game from poachers and pot hunters who shoot and fish out of season. As a consequence of this care they have an abundance of fish and game in season.

I think the maximum of comfort and good living can be found in this section, and it is certainly cheap enough to satisfy anyone. When the fathers laid out their city here, they laid as the corner stone of it education and religion. There is not in the whole city a lewd house and I think never was. On the Sabbath day the people all cease from labor and go to church. It is one of the most beautiful sights in the world to see on Sabbath here the thousands of people and children pouring along the streets toward the place of worship. Everybody goes, it is the proper thing to do, and you have got to go to church. No saloons or bars, no theatres or beer gardens are open on the Sabbath day in this goodly city, and the man who would sell or give away liquor or beer they would promptly be arrested and fined \$300.

The schools are the very best in the northwest and education is free to all. High schools, colleges of learning, business colleges, academies, kindergartens and seminaries for girls are found in or near the city, and the ablest professors and teachers are employed to take charge of them.

The crops have been bountiful—the best in years. The city is growing and improving daily, the farmers are encouraged and everyone seems to be cheerful and happy this fall and seem to feel sure of good times.

I have written you this letter because I know that the officers of the Army are always glad to hear from old comrades and wish to learn where and how they live in civil life. Many are thinking of securing homes for themselves and families when they retire, and to such especially information about the country is most acceptable. We have many retired officers of the Army living in Minnesota, and of these I shall have something to say later and will send you their addresses and places of residence.

JAMES S. BRISBIN, U. S. A.

THOSE IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to that portion of the annual report of the surgeon general in which he recommends that identification cards be prepared of all the enlisted men of the Army, it is hoped the influence of the JOURNAL will be used to prevent the adoption of such a measure.

Is it necessary for the Government to insult a great many old soldiers who have grown gray in the service of their country, by making diagrams of their persons at this late day, on account of the very remote possibility that some one of them might desert and again seek admittance to the Service by concealing his identity?

There is but one course, that occurs to me, which could tempt one of those old soldiers to desert, which is to escape punishment for crime, and in such an event it would be practically impossible for him to again gain admittance to the Service without declaring his identity, by reason of his being above the age limit for the enlistment of recruits. Any of the men referred to, except they had committed some crime, could without doubt obtain an honorable discharge by simply asking for it, and it does not appear at all probable that a soldier who had served faithfully for from 15 to 30 years would prefer desertion at this late day. Can you inform your readers how large an increase to the clerical force of the Surgeon General's Office has been asked for to handle and classify the 25,000 identification cards which will come pouring in if this recommendation is adopted?

The report referred to gives the number of cases of identification through the system of cards, but fails to show what the cost has been to the Government through the employment of officers and clerks upon the work. If this was known it might, possibly, prevent any extension of the system, at least to those old soldiers where it would seem, the results would not prove productive.

INDIGNANT OLD SOLDIER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The control of two popular magazines secures for the Century Company such a choice of good literature that the publication of books seems to be a growing necessity of their business. The "Century Dictionary," the Century series of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," and Nicolay and Hay's "Biography of Lincoln" are certainly a substantial foundation for a great publishing house. This month they have added to their list half-a-dozen volumes made up in whole or in part of contributions to the *Century* or *St. Nicholas*. First we have a dainty volume of verse by the editor of the *Century Magazine*, Richard Watson Gilder. It is entitled "Two Worlds and Other Poems." They are 48 in all, generally brief. The initials, "H. de K.", which accompany the floral decorations interspersed through the volume, are those of the daughter of a deceased naval officer, the sister of Drake and Sidney De Kay and the wife of Mr. Gilder, who is himself one of our war veterans. In his verses pure thought finds fitting poetic expression, and patriotic fervor breathes in the lines to Sherman and Sheridan, "patriot soldiers, true and pure and high of heart."

Only Mr. Frank R. Stockton could have planned the unique "Squirrel Inn," which comes in a very pretty little volume, charmingly illustrated, from the press of the Century Co. And only Mr. Stockton would have filled this very original Inn with the odd people who summered there under the wing of the landlord, who asked of his guests no credentials except that they should be acquainted with the "Rock-mores of Germantown." Mr. Stockton's plot is a light one but full of amusing incidents—none more so than the marriage proposal made upon a ladder. Altogether the book is worthy of the creator of "Mrs. Ley and Mrs. Alesline."

Wm. Woodville Rockhill's "Land of the Lamas. Notes of a journey through China, Mongolia and Tibet," introduces us to a country interesting for its novelty. Nature has set her barriers to a free intercourse with the peculiar people lying between the high and uninhabitable steppes that separate them from Mongolia, and the towering ranges stretching to the extreme heights above the earth that shut out the teeming millions of India and China. Like the Abbe Huc, Mr. Rockhill was forced to travel in disguise, and for seven hundred miles he passed through a country no other white man has ever seen. Two maps and sixty-one curious and rare illustrations, made from photographs, from objects brought from the country by Mr. Rockhill, and from sketches made by the author, illuminate the volume. It is among the most interesting and instructive descriptions of modern travel.

The series of Century papers by Amelia Gene Mason on "The Women of the French Salons," have been gathered into an octavo volume luxurious in illustrations, paper, press-work and binding. It is sufficient to say of the text that it is worthy its setting and introduces us to a near acquaintance with a most charming series of wits and beauties to which French society has owed so much of its brilliancy. Altogether the volume will serve for one of the choicest of holiday gifts and in striking contrast to the "Keepsake," "Floral Offering," and "Casket of Gems," volumes of an earlier day.

A charming Christmas present for little girls is the beautifully bound illustrated story of "Lady Jane, by Mrs. C. V. Jamison." It is the history of a lovely child, and Little Lady Jane is fair company for Little Lord Fauntleroy.

"Marjorie and Her Papa, how they wrote a book and made pictures for it," by Robert Howe Fletcher. Another child's book with charming contents, cover and illustrations. Marjorie and her Papa are a very attractive pair as they appear upon the frontispiece. The father appears in the uniform of an officer of our Army.

"Baby World; Stories, Rhymes and Pictures for Little Folks," new edition compiled from *St. Nicholas* by Mary Mapes Dodge. Mrs. Dodge takes the best baby stories and illustrations from the unlimited resources of the magazine which holds a firm place in our children's hearts. It makes a beautiful Christmas volume for the little ones.

Nearly three centuries have passed since the author of "Gil Bias" made his reputation as a romancer with his earlier work, "Le Diable Boiteux," and still this story holds its ground in public favor, as is shown by the publication by Worthington and Co., 747 Broadway, of "Asmodeus, or The Devil Upon Two Sticks," translated from the French of A. A. Lessage, with illustrations by Tony Johannot. From the same publishers we have another of W. Heimburg's novels, "A Maiden's Choice, translated by Elise L. Lathrop, with photo-gravure illustrations."

D. Van Nostrand Company have added to their Science Series No. 101 "The Sextant and Other Re-

flecting Mathematical Instruments, with practical hints, suggestions and wrinkles on their errors, adjustments and use, with 88 illustrations, by F. R. Brainard, U. S. Navy."

In the Department of Ordnance an entire era divides between the present and the establishment in 1861 of the course of Ordnance and Gunnery for which we are indebted to the late Col. Benton. Benton's work has been modified from time to time by his successors on the Academic Board of the Military Academy. But a new work was needed, and this need Capt. Henry Metcalfe, O. D., late Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, U. S. Military Academy, supplies with his work entitled "A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery." A second edition of this work has just been published by John Wiley and Sons, New York. It is published in two volumes; one of 12mo. contains the text; the other, a folio, the plates. It is a work of value, not only to the students of the Military Academy, for whom it has been prepared, but for all who desire to inform themselves as to the latest expert conclusion concerning explosive agents; projectiles and armor; ballistics; cannon and small arms; metallurgy, in its application to ordnance; velocimeters; pressure gages; artillery carriages, etc. It is a well arranged and compact text-book on those and kindred subjects. The thirty chapters are paged separately, an arrangement which may answer well enough for the Academy, but is an inconvenience to the general student. The work is not descriptive, but presents as simply as possible the most important and best established principles in ordnance and gunnery. The reason for this, as the author explains, is that the subject has lost its former character of stability, now that the labors of men of science and the energy of inventors are continually extending the boundaries of knowledge and undermining positions which appear most fixed. In the preparation of the work excellent use has been made of the text-books of the "Ecole d'Application de l'Artillerie et du Génie" at Fontainbleau, France. For the admirable manner in which the work is published we are indebted to the skill and experience of the Messrs. Wiley.

M. D. Hardin, 60 Dearborn street, Chicago, has prepared and published the "History of the 12th Regiment," Penn. Reserve Vol. Corps, Aug. 10, 1861, to June 11, 1864, together with biographical sketches of officers and men, and a complete muster roll. It has eleven maps and twenty small portraits of officers. The author returns his acknowledgments to the officials of the War Department for courtesies received, especially exempting, however, Dr. Ainsworth, because he refused him access to the "Rebel Record" after they passed under his control.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons we receive four new works: "Across Russia, from the Baltic to the Danube, by Chas. Augustus Stoddard," \$1.50; a second edition, revised and enlarged, of "Contemporary Socialism," by John Roe, M. A. (\$2.50), and two volumes of the "University Extension Manuals," viz.: "English Colonization and Empire," by Alfred Coldecott, M. A. (\$1), and "The Use and Abuse of Money," by W. Cunningham, D. D. (\$1). Mr. Stoddard included Sweden and Finland in his journey to Russia and passed through a portion of Hungary on his way home, and we have a passing glance at these countries added to his fuller description of Russia. It is an interesting story of a traveller's observations, illustrated by a dozen reproductions of photographic pictures. In Mr. Coldecott's book the history of Greater Britain is studied in the light of Political Science, Political Economy and Ethnology, and illustrated by the observations and opinions of travellers, statesmen and colonists. The part which capital has played, and its bearing on the material progress of our race, is considered by Dr. Cunningham, who realizes with others that it is useless to quarrel with the modern conditions that lead to the concentration of great wealth in a few hands and best to consider how they can be turned to account. Mr. Roe's study of socialism may be considered in some sense as a companion volume to that of Dr. Cunningham and the two may profitably go together. The problems of the immediate future are social problems and to no class of men are they more interesting and important than to those to whom the ultimate appeal must be made for the preservation of public order.

A new type of vertebrata has been developed within the past half century. It is known as the "Cook's tourist," and its tracks are to be observed on all the highways of modern travel. It owes its development to the enterprise of Messrs. T. & S. Cook and Son, and the story of its creation is told in a neat volume, just published by Thos. Cook and Son, London, and entitled "The Business of Travel, a Fifty years' record of progress, by W. Fraser Rae." Commencing with a journey of twelve miles between Leicester and Loughborough, the system of personally conducted tours has now so extended as to compass the globe. A most interesting chapter is that on Gen. Gordon's expedition. Under contract with the Government, the Cooks conveyed the General as far as Khorsho on his way to Khar-toum, and under a similar contract they conveyed to his rescue 11,000 English and 7,000 Egyptian troops with their supplies. "For the first time in English annals a warlike expedition, in which the nation had a deep and special interest, had been entrusted to private hands." Well may the Messrs. Cook proclaim the success of their business. The banquet given in London on their 50th anniversary was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, and other representatives of the Royal family, members of the House of Lords, and others of the nobility and gentry, besides a host of distinguished Commoners and numerous representatives of the army and navy.

CHANG-YAO, Governor of Shantung, is said to have reported as the result of his inspection with Li Hung Chang on the Nan-yang squadron, that it is absolutely useless; the ships are in bad order and not properly found; the officers are totally ignorant of their duties, and no reliance could be placed on it. He recommends that the officers and crews should be at once discharged and the ships laid up, the money now spent on the maintenance of the squadron being put aside annually and accumulated to form a fund to provide the expenses hereafter of a proper naval establishment.

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TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATES.

No more striking illustration of the remarkably rapid progress made by our ordnance officials and steel manufacturers in the development of war materials can be furnished than the gratifying results of the first of the series of armor plate trials commenced at the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md., on Saturday, Oct. 31. While it will require two more days' firing to definitely determine which of the eight plates employed in the contest will be adopted as a standard, yet the result of the trial of the first three plates fired at shows conclusively that the best of the three is far superior to any foreign plate yet produced, and that the other two made records which compare favorably with the best.

This is shown by a comparison of the penetrations of the high carbon nickel steel plate made by the Bethlehem Works, the best of the three plates just tried, and those of the Creusot nickel steel plates which came out victorious in the Annapolis trials last September. Five shots were fired in each instance, making the following penetrations in inches, given in the order of firing: Bethlehem plate, 1891—13.25, 10.07, 12.75, 10.87, 16.50; Creusot plate, 1890—15.65, 15.15, 13.90, 13.90, 20.90. Thus it appears that in the case of each shot the French plate was penetrated deeper by the projectiles than the American steel. The fifth shot in each instance was from an 8-inch gun. It is also interesting to note that of all the 6-inch holes the deepest in the American plate was shallow than the least in the French plate.

The one important deduction to be made from the first day's trial is that nickel to some extent will undoubtedly figure in the plate finally adopted as a standard, and that the plain steel, whether treated or untreated by the Harvey process, is now out of the race. In previous trials the superiority of the nickel alloy plate over all steel was conclusively demonstrated. In Saturday's trial the Harveyized all-steel plate, although shown to be much superior to the all-steel untreated heretofore tried, was plainly inferior to the other two plates having nickel as a part of their composition. Thus it is

shown that the naval officials struck the right track when they took up the nickel question, and that they were none too hasty in securing from Congress the \$1,000,000 for procuring nickel ore for armor plate purpose, as some of the doubtful ones intimated at the time.

Another valuable lesson taught by Saturday's trial relates to the matter of fabrication. Considerable lack of uniformity was noticeable in the Harvey treated all-steel plate and the low carbon nickel-steel plate, and also to a limited extent in the high carbon nickel-steel, which stood the test the best, showing that there is room for improvement in the matter of tempering. The different qualities of resistance was specially noticeable in the two first named plates. In the Harvey plate, the first shot fired at the upper left-hand corner was smashed without doing any damage to the plate beyond eight inches penetration, the point of the shell remaining imbedded, while the one fired at its centre and the one at its lower left-hand corner met with comparatively little resistance and the one at its lower right hand corner got into a considerable depth. The low carbon nickel showed superior qualities in its lower half, which exhibited only a little greater penetration than the high carbon plate, while those fired at the upper part went clear through. In the high carbon plate the right-hand side was better than the left hand, though there was much greater uniformity in this plate than either of the other two. These differences are undoubtedly attributable to the tempering. The two nickel-steel plates were tempered in oil baths. The Bethlehem plate was lowered into the bath sideways by a slow crane, the right-hand side going in first and remaining in longer. The result was seen in its superior resisting powers. The low carbon plate was dipped bottom first, and by an accident after it was part way into the bath it was allowed to remain there until it had cooled to such an extent that it was reheated and tempered the second time. The bottom was thus tempered twice, and the result was a very marked superiority. The Harvey-treated plate was tempered by being set up on end and showered with ice water. The water which struck the upper part of the plate was heated and ran down over the face of the plate, and the water thrown at the lower part of the plate did not strike the metal, but was kept off it by the stream of boiling hot water running off it. This shows that greater care must be exercised in tempering plates—in the one case expediting the dipping of the plates, and in the other laying the plate horizontally and spraying it in that position.

These are the deductions to be made from the first day's trials, in which three plates—a high carbon (about 0.88 per cent.) nickel steel, made by the Bethlehem Iron Works; a low carbon (about 0.25 per cent.) nickel steel, made by Carnegie, Phipps and Co., and a low carbon all steel plate Harveyized, made by the Bethlehem Iron Works—were represented. Five plates yet remain to be tested, as follows: A low carbon nickel steel Harveyized, a high carbon nickel untreated, a high carbon nickel Harveyized and a low carbon all steel, manufactured by Carnegie, Phipps and Co., and a high carbon nickel Harveyized, manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Works. Two more days will be required to make these tests. The first three will be tried early next week. After this trial an opportunity will be afforded for comparison between the relative merits of the rolled plates, manufactured by Carnegie, Phipps and Co., and the forged plates by the Bethlehem Iron Works. Thus far no comparison in this respect can be drawn for the reason that no two of the same type of plates figured in the first contest. The details of the first day's firings will be found elsewhere in this number.

COLONEL C. H. SMITH, Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A., takes leave of the 19th Inf., U. S. Army, in an order published under our Army heading. In it he refers to the fact that in a recent change of station, during which the men were imprisoned for five days and nights on the cars, there was no apparent need of a guard, not a man being in arrest, and not one was missing. This is one of numerous instances of self-imposed discipline which furnish an example to the Army.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

In continuation of the extracts from the new "Drill Regulations" for the Army and Militia, which we have published in pamphlet form, we give here the "School of the Battalion" complete.

SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

249. In this school the senior officer present is the instructor; in the text he is designated as major.

250. Captains repeat such of the commands as are to be immediately executed by their companies; as, *forward, fours right, march, halt*, etc.; they do not repeat the major's commands in executing the manual, nor those commands which are not essential to the execution of a movement by their companies; as, *deploy column, etc.*

In any movement, each captain gives his command so as to insure its execution by his company at the proper time.

251. When the formation will admit of the simultaneous execution of movements by the companies, the major may have them execute movements in the School of the Company by prefixing, when necessary, the command: *Companies (or platoons) to the commands* therein prescribed; e. g., 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right forward, 3. Fours right, 4. MARCH*. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right by platoons, 3. MARCH*. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right front into line, 3. MARCH*, etc.

When line, line of columns, or column of subdivisions is formed, the major announces the guide, if the march is to be continued.

Instruction of Officers.

252. The major is responsible for the instruction of his battalion.

The officers are assembled for theoretical and practical instruction.

The instruction of officers embraces the Drill Regulations and such other instruction as pertains to their duties in peace and war.

Each captain should be required to drill the battalion.

Formation of the Battalion.

253. The battalion is composed of two or more companies, not exceeding six; the movements explained herein are on the basis of a battalion of four companies.

For drill and ceremonies the companies may be equalized by transferring the men from the larger to the smaller. The companies are arranged according to the rank of captains, the senior commanding the right company, the second in rank the left, and the third the center or right center.

The following table shows the order of companies in line from right to left.

			2	1
			2	3
			2	4
	2	5	3	4
2	5	6	3	4
			2	1

Companies whose captains are absent are posted in line according to the relative rank of the officers present in command of them.

A company whose captain is absent for a few days only, or is in command of the battalion, retains its place according to his rank unless otherwise directed.

After the battalion is formed no cognizance is taken of the relative order of the companies.

In whatever direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line, and in line of columns, and from head to rear in column, *first company, second company*, etc.

In like manner the companies to the right of the center in line constitute the *right wing*; those to the left, the *left wing*; when the number of companies is uneven, the original right wing contains the odd company. The left company right wing and right company left wing are designated respectively *right* and *left center companies*.

When a new formation necessitates a change of designation the change takes effect upon the completion of the movement.

In designating their companies the captains use the letter designation: as *Company "A," etc.*

When a battalion is composed of fractions of several regiments, the companies of each regiment are arranged as already explained; the fractions are then arranged in line from right to left, according to the rank of the senior officer present in each, the senior on the right.

Color Guards.

254. If the color be with the battalion, the original right center company is the color company; the color guard remains with it unless otherwise directed; it is posted as follows:

In line, the color bearer is between the guides of the right and left center companies; the other members of the guard are in his rear, in the line of file closers. The color guard takes the same position relative to the color company when in column at full distance or in mass.

In column of fours, the color bearer is between the wings, abreast of the guide of the color company, in front or in rear of the file next the file closers; the other members of the guard retain their places in the line of file closers. The color guard retains the same relative position, both in line and in column of fours, when marching with the color company only.

In forming line of columns the color guard remains with the flank of the company it was with before the movement commenced.

If by movements of the battalion the original left of the color company is changed so as not to be the center of the battalion, the color bearer and guard will take post between the wings, whether on the left or right of the color company, or at its head or rear in column of fours.

Posts of Field and Staff.

255. In line the major is posted twenty paces in front of the center of the battalion; the adjutant and sergeant major are opposite the right and left of the battalion, six paces in rear of the file closers. The staff officers, except the adjutant, in the order of rank, the senior on the right, take post at one pace apart, six paces to the right and in line with the front rank of the battalion. The non-commissioned staff officers, except the sergeant major, take post similarly on the left of the front rank.

In column, the major is on the side of the guide, twenty paces from and opposite the center.

The adjutant and sergeant major are on the side of the guide, opposite and six paces from the head and rear of the column, each in his own wing. The other staff and non-commissioned staff officers take post, in column of subdivisions, in their respective wings, on a line equal to the front of the column, in order of rank, senior on the right, six paces in front of the captain of the leading company or six paces in rear of the file closers of the rear company. In column of fours they take post similarly in front of the leading or in rear of the rear company. When the column faces to the rear the staff and non-commissioned staff officers face about individually and maintain their relative positions.

In line of columns, the major is twenty paces in front of the center; the adjutant and sergeant major are abreast of and six paces outside of the leading guides. The other staff and non-commissioned staff officers are in the same relative order as in line, one pace to the right and left, respectively, of the adjutant and sergeant major. If the line or line of columns face to the rear, the staff and non-commissioned staff officers face about individually and move up abreast of the front rank or leading guides, keeping their relative positions, except that in line the adjutant and sergeant major take the corresponding positions as when facing to the former front, each in his own wing.

The field and staff officers are mounted.

In making the about, an officer, mounted, habitually turns to the left about.

Post of the Band and Field Music.

256. The band is posted with the left of its front rank, twenty-four paces to the right of the front rank of the battalion.

In column, it marches with its rear rank twenty-four paces in front of the leading company, or its front rank twenty-four paces in rear of the rear company, according as the battalion is facing. In line of columns, the band retains its line position, marching abreast of the leading guides.

To Form the Battalion.

257. The companies having been formed on their parade grounds, *adjutant's call* is sounded, at which the adjutant proceeds to the point where the base company is to form; the sergeant major reports to him and is posted on the line facing the adjutant at nearly company distance; the adjutant and sergeant major then draw swords.

The right center or center company is the first established, and is conducted by its captain so as to arrive from the rear, parallel to the line; the right and left guides of the company precede it on the line by about twenty paces, taking post facing each other, at order arms, under the direction of the adjutant and sergeant major.

The line is prolonged in the right wing by the right and left guides, who precede their companies on the line by about twenty paces and establish themselves facing the guides first posted, at a little less than company distance apart, the one nearest the guide of the preceding company being about five paces in his rear; the adjutant assures the position of the guides, placing himself in rear of the right guides as they successively arrive. The line is similarly prolonged in the left wing by the company guides, the sergeant major assuring them in their positions, placing himself in rear of the left guides.

When the right center company arrives near the line the captain halts it, places himself facing to the front near the left guide, and dresses the company to the left; the breasts of the men opposite the right and left guides rest respectively against their left and right arms; the companies of the right wing successively form from left to right with an interval of three paces between guides when in line, each company being halted near the line and dressed to the left, as explained for the center company; the companies of the left wing form successively from right to left and are dressed to the right.

258. Captains, when dressing their companies in line place themselves on the line, on the flank toward which they dress, facing to the front.

Each captain after dressing his company, commands: *FRONT*, and takes his post.

These rules are general.

259. At all formations of the battalion a non-commissioned officer in command of his company takes his post on the right of the right guide, at the command *guides posts*, and, except in formations for ceremonies, when the major commands *carry arms* after receiving the report of the adjutant, he takes the post prescribed for the captain.

260. Before sounding the *adjutant's call* the band takes a position designated by the adjutant, and marches at the same time as the companies to take its position in line.

The major takes post facing the line, at a distance in front of the center of the battalion about equal to half its front.

The adjutant, having assured the position of the guides of the right company, places himself two paces to the front, facing to the left, and when the last company arriving on the line is dressed, commands: 1. *Guides*, 2. *Posts*.

At the command *guides posts*, the sergeant major and guides take their posts in line, and the staff and non-commissioned staff draw sword and take their posts.

The adjutant moves at a trot or gallop (if dismounted, in quick time) by the shortest line to a point midway between the major and the center of the battalion, faces the latter and halts; then brings the battalion to the carry and present, faces about, salutes the major, and reports: *Sir, the battalion is formed.*

The major returns the salute with the right hand, directs the adjutant, *Take your post, sir*; draws sword, and brings the battalion to the order or carry.

The adjutant faces about and returns around the right of the battalion to his post.

261. The battalion may be formed in line on the right or left company on the same principles, the guides being posted as in the left or right wing.

The battalion may also be assembled in column of fours.

In both cases the companies are arranged in the same relative order as when the formation is on the center company. When assembled in column the adjutant reports to the major as soon as the last company has taken its place.

Equalizing the Battalion.

262. The companies are usually equalized by transfers before the battalion is formed, but when this is not done the major may form column of companies and direct the adjutant, first, to equalize the companies by transferring men from the larger to the smaller companies; second, to break up one company and equalize by transferring the men to other companies; third, to form an additional company and equalize by taking men from the other companies; also, to make the necessary assignment of officers and guides.

To Open Ranks.

263. Being at a halt: 1. *Open ranks*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *FRONT*.

At the first command the major goes to the right of the battalion. The adjutant places himself facing to the left three paces in rear of the front rank, opposite the right of the battalion. The right guides of each company and the guide on the left of the battalion place themselves three paces in rear of the front rank, opposite their places in line, in order to mark the new alignment of the rear rank; they are aligned by the adjutant on the left guide of the battalion.

The lieutenants and the other file closers take post as in open ranks in the company (Par. 190).

At the command *march*, the company and staff officers place themselves opposite their posts in line, three paces in advance of the front rank, dress to the right and cast their eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified. The front rank dresses to the right; the men in the rear rank step back a little in rear of the line traced for this rank, halt, and dress forward on the right guides, who verify the alignment of the men in their respective companies.

The adjutant verifies the alignment of the file closers on the left file closer, who posts himself accurately three paces in rear of the line of guides.

The color bearer remains in his place; the other members of the color guard step back with the file closers.

The sergeant major takes post one pace to the left of and in line with the front rank.

The major verifies the alignment of the officers and the ranks.

The band takes three paces between ranks, the alignment being verified by the drum major.

At the command *front*, given when the ranks are aligned, the adjutant takes post three paces to the right of the battalion, in line with the company officers; the guides and drum major return to their places in line; and the major takes post facing to the front, twenty paces in front of the center of the battalion.

Should the battalion have wheeled about by fours, the sergeant major performs the duties of adjutant.

To Close Ranks.

264. 1. *Close ranks*. 2. *MARCH*.

At the command *march*, all the officers face about, and return to their places in line; the rear rank closes to facing distance from the front rank; the file closers and the two members of the color guard close to two paces from the rear rank, and the band closes its ranks.

Manual of Arms.

265. The manual of arms is executed in the battalion with closed or open ranks.

The color guard do not execute the loadings and firings; in rendering honors they execute all the movements in the manual, and on drill, except when specially excused.

In the loadings and firings, the post of the major is twenty paces in rear of the center of the battalion.

266. At the first command for loading or firing the captains take place as prescribed (Par. 193). After firing ceases the major commands: *Posts*, the captains return to their posts in line.

These rules are general.

To Fire by Company.

267. The major designates the objective and commands: 1. *Fire by company*, 2. *One (two or three) volley*, 3. *COMMENCE FIRING*.

At the third command, the captains of the odd-numbered companies command: 1. *(Such) company*, 2. *At (such an object)*, 3. *At (so many) yards*, 4. *Company*, 5. *READY*, 6. *AIM*, 7. *FIRE*, 8. *LOAD*.

When the captain of each even-numbered company sees the pieces in the company on his right in the position of load, he gives the same commands. The captains of the odd-numbered companies conform to the same rule with regard to the even-numbered companies on their left.

288. The fire by battalion and the fire at will are executed by the same commands and means as in the squad, substituting in the commands *battalion* for *squad* (Par. 144 to 150th.)

289. The rests, resuming attention, stacking and taking arms, are executed as prescribed for the company, substituting in the commands *battalion* for *company*.

To Dismiss the Battalion.

270. Dismiss your companies.

Each captain conducts his company to its parade ground, where it is dismissed as prescribed.

To March in Line.

271. Being at a halt; 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide center*, 3. *MARCH*.

The left guide of the right center company is the center guide and regulates the step and direction, the guides maintaining the interval of three paces between companies; the captains in front of the center of their companies see that they preserve a general alignment without abruptly shortening or lengthening the step; the major superintends the march of the battalion.

272. At the command *guide center*, captains caution: *Guide left (or right)*, according as they are in the right or left wing. *This rule is general*.

273. To make a slight change of direction, the major commands: *Incline to the right (or left)*, and indicates the new line of direction. The guide gradually advances his left shoulder, giving time for the alignment to conform to his movement.

274. If the battalion loses step, the major commands: *STEP*; captains and their companies immediately take the proper step.

275. Marching considerable distances, the line formation that the battalion habitually takes is the line of columns of fours.

To Face the Battalion to the Rear, and to March it to the Rear.

276. Being in line: 1. *Fours right (or left) about*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Battalion*, 4. *HALT*; or, 3. *Guide center*.

The battalion wheels about by fours (Par. 211); the color bearer turns about and takes his place in the front rank; the other members of the color guard dart through to their places in the line of file closers; the command *halt* is given as the fours unite in line.

In wheeling by fours, if the pivots cover and the fours wheel properly, no dressing is needed; the major will direct a captain to dress his company when necessary.

If the battalion be not halted, the major commands: *Guide center* as the fours unite in line.

Whenever a battalion in line wheels about by fours, the adjutant and sergeant major pass around the flanks. The battalion is drilled by the same commands as when facing in the opposite direction.

277. The battalion may be marched a few paces to the rear by the commands: 1. *Battalion*, 2. *About*, 3. *FACE*, 4. *Forward*, 5. *Guide center*, 6. *MARCH*; or, if in march, by the commands: 1. *To the rear*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide center*. The officers, sergeant major, and file closers, upon facing about, remain in their relative positions; the guides step into the rear, now become the front rank, until the battalion is again faced to the front.

To Oblique in Line.

278. 1. *Right (or left) oblique*, 2. *MARCH*. The major sees that the battalion continues parallel to its original line.

To resume the direct march: 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*.

Alignments.

279. Being at a halt, to rectify the alignment: *Captains rectify the alignment*.

The captains in the right wing dress their companies successively to the left, each as soon as the captain next on his left commands *front*; the captains in the left wing dress their companies similarly to the right. The center companies are dressed first without waiting for each other.

280. To give the battalion a general alignment: 1. *Guides (such) company on the line*, 2. *Guides on the line*, 3. *On the center (right or left)*, 4. *DRESS*, 5. *Guides, 6. POSTS*.

At the first command the designated guides place themselves on the line facing the major, who establishes them in the direction he wishes to give the battalion.

At the second command the guides of the other companies are posted as in forming the battalion (Par. 257).

At the command *dress* the base company, if an interior company, dresses to the left or right according as it is in the right or left wing; if on a flank, toward its outer flank; the others toward the base company.

If the new line be oblique to or at considerable distance from the battalion, the captains conduct their companies so as to arrive parallel to the line, halt, and dress them as explained.

At the command *posts* the guides return to their posts.

If the new direction of the line be such that one or more companies find themselves in advance of it, the major, before establishing the guides, causes such companies to be moved to the rear.

To Pass Obstacles.

281. When marching in line or in column, captains will, without the command of the major, so conduct their companies as to pass obstacles with the greatest facility, and then resume the original formation.

Being in Line, to March by the Flank.

282. 1. *Fours right (or left)*, 2. *MARCH*.

The adjutant and sergeant major pass around the flanks to their posts in column.

In column of fours the leading guide of each company, except the first, marches in the trace of the rear guide of the preceding company and maintains the distance of seventy-two inches from him.

283. A battalion at a halt may be marched a short distance to the right or left in column of files by the commands: 1. *Right (or left)*, 2. *FACE*, 3. *Forward*, 4. *MARCH*.

If the battalion be in march: 1. *By the right (or left) flank*, 2. *MARCH*.

All face individually, and maintain their relative positions.

To halt the battalion and face it to the front: 1. *Battalion*, 2. *HALT*, 3. *left (or right)*, 4. *FACE*.

To resume the march in line: 1. *By the left (or right) flank*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide center*.

To Break into Column of Fours from the Right or Left, March to the Left or Right.

284. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Column of fours*, 2. *Break from the right (or left) to march to the left (or right)*, 3. *MARCH*.

The captain of the right company commands: 1. *Right forward*, 2. *Fours right*.

The company moves in column of fours to the front; the captain commands: 1. *Column left*, 2. *MARCH*, when the leading four has advanced company distance; the guide then directs his march parallel to the front of the battalion. Each of the other companies executes the same movements in time to follow at proper distance in rear of the preceding company.

285. Being in column of fours, at the commands: 1. *File closers on the left (or right) flank*, 2. *MARCH*, the captains, guides, adjutant, sergeant major, and file closers change to the opposite flank.

286. The battalion being in column of fours, *halts, advances, obliques, changes direction, marches by the flank and to the rear, forms column of twos and fours, and reforms in column of twos and fours*, the same as a company, substituting in the commands *battalion* for *company*.

Being in Column of Fours, to Form Line to the Right or Left.

287. 1. *Fours right (or left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Battalion*, 4. *HALT*.

The command *halt* is given as the fours unite in line. If the battalion be not halted, the major commands: 3. *Guide center*, as the fours unite in line.

General Rules for Successive Formations.

288. Successive formations include formations, either into line or column, in which the several subdivisions arrive in their places successively.

(a) In all successive formations into line, except formations by two movements, the adjutant or sergeant major at the head of the column or nearest the point of rest posts on the line opposite its right and left files, the two guides of the company first to arrive. The guides face toward the point of rest; if the formation be central, they are posted on the line, in front of the leading company, facing each other.

(b) In all formations from a halt, the guides are posted at the preparatory command indicating the direction in which the line is to extend; if marching, they hasten toward the point of rest at the preparatory command, and are posted at the command *MARCH*.

(c) In the formations on right (or left) into line, the first guide is posted company distance to the right (or left) of the head of the column.

(d) In the formation front into line, the guides are posted company distance in front of the head of the column.

(e) In the deployments, they are posted against the leading company, in front of the head of the column.

(f) In changes of front, the first guide is posted company distance to the right of the first or left of the fourth company, according as the change of front is to the right or left.

(g) In any formation where it is prescribed that the guides are to be posted company distance from the column or line, they may be posted at a less distance when necessary.

(h) The line is prolonged as in forming the battalion; the guides are assured by the adjutant or sergeant major nearest the point of rest, or by both, if the formation be central; the companies are halted near the line and dressed up to the guides toward the point of rest.

(i) When the line is to be formed facing to the rear, the guides are so posted as to permit the leading company to pass between them, after which the second guide closes to a little less than company distance from the first. The guides of the other companies follow the same rule.

(k) When the principles of successive formations are well understood the guides may be required to post themselves.

(l) The major commands: 1. *Guides*, 2. *posts*, at the completion of all successive formations into line.

(m) In successive formations, should the major desire to commence firing, pending the completion of the movement, he instructs the captains as to the kind of fire; the adjutant or sergeant major at the head of the column cautions the guides not to take post marking the line.

Being in Column of Fours, to Form on Right or Left, into Line.

289. Being at a halt: 1. *On right (or left) into line*, 2. *MARCH*.

The captains of companies in rear of the first command: *Forward*.

The first company executes *on right into line* (Par. 208).

Each of the other captains commands: 1. *On right into line*, 2. *MARCH*, when his leading four is nearly opposite its place in line.

If marching, the captains of companies in rear of the first omit the command *forward*.

Being in Column of Fours, to Form Front into Line.

290. Being at a halt: 1. *Right (or left) front into line*, 2. *MARCH*.

At the first command the captain of the first company commands: 1. *Right front into line*, 2. *Double time*; the captain of the second company commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right*; the other captains: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column half right*.

The first company executes *right front into line* in double time (Par. 210). The captain of the second company conducts it opposite the left of its place in line, changes direction to the left, and commands: 1. *Right front into line*, 2. *Double time*, 3. *MARCH*, when at company distance from the line.

The other captains conduct their companies to a point at twice company distance in rear of the left of their places in line, change direction half left, and when at company distance from the line to conform to what is explained for the captain of the second company.

If marching, the captains of companies in rear of the first omit the command *forward*.

Front into line may be executed in a direction oblique to that of the column by first causing the leading company to execute a partial change of direction. The line is formed at right angles to the new direction of the leading company. The other companies are, if possible, so conducted as to arrive opposite their places, at twice company distance in rear of the line.

To Form Front into Line Faced to the Rear.

291. 1. *Right (or left) front into line faced to the rear*, 2. *MARCH*.

Executed as explained, except that each captain halts his company just beyond the line; all the fours having arrived in line, the captain wheels his company to the left about by fours, halts it, and dresses it to the right.

292. In forming line faced to the rear the fours wheel about toward the point of rest. *This rule is general*.

Being in Column of Fours, to Form Line by Two Movements.

293. In forming line by two movements the command *march* is given as the head of a company is about to change direction.

The adjutant or sergeant major at the rear of the column assures the positions of the guides of the rear companies, in prolongation of the line of the leading companies.

A Part of the Column Having Changed Direction to the Right, to Form Line to the Left.

294. 1. *Fours left*, 2. *Rear companies left front into line*, 3. *MARCH*.

The companies that have changed direction wheel by fours to the left; each captain halts his company as the fours unite in line.

The rear companies execute *left front into line*, as prescribed.

To Form Line Faced to the Right.

295. 1. *Fours right*, 2. *Rear companies left front into line, faced to the rear*, 3. *MARCH*.

The companies that have changed direction wheel by fours to the right and halt.

The rear companies execute *left front into line, faced to the rear*.

296. If the column has changed direction to the left, to form line to the right: 1. *Fours right*, 2. *Rear companies right front into line*, 3. *MARCH*.

To Form Line to the Left.

297. 1. *Fours left*, 2. *Rear companies right front into line, faced to the rear*, 3. *MARCH*.

Being in Line, to Form Column of Companies to the Right or Left and Halt.

298. 1. *Companies right (or left)*, 2. *MARCH*.

Each company executes the *turn and halt* (Par. 192). Full distance in column of subdivisions is such that in forming line to the right or left the subdivisions will have their proper intervals; in column of companies it is company distance and three paces.

Being in line, to form Column of Companies without Halting.

299. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right (or left) turn*, 3. *MARCH*.

Each company executes the *turn and advance*. The fifth command is given when all the companies have completed the turn.

300. In column of subdivisions the guide of the leading subdivision is charged with the step and direction; the guides in rear preserve the trace, step, and distance.

Whenever a guide is forced out of the direction, he recovers it gradually; the guides in rear conform successively to his movements.

Whenever the guide in column is changed, the adjutant and sergeant major, unless otherwise directed, pass by the most convenient line to the opposite flank.

These rules are general.

Being in Line, to break by the Right or Left of Companies to the Rear into Column.

301. 1. *Right (or left) of companies rear into column*, 2. *MARCH*.

Each captain commands: 1. *Fours right*, 2. *Column right*.

Each captain halts on the line lately occupied by the front rank and, as his rear four passes him, forms line to the left, halts his company, and dresses it to the left.

Marching Column of Fours, to Form Companies Successively to the Right or Left into columns at full distance.

302. 1. *Column of companies*, 2. *First company*, 3. *Fours right (or left)*, 4. *MARCH*, 5. *Guide right (or left)*.

The leading company executes *fours right*.

The other companies continue the march in column of fours and successively form line to the right and

move forward on the same ground as the leading company.

Marching in Column of Companies at Full Distance, to Form the Companies Successively to the Right or Left into Column of Fours.

308. 1. *Column of fours*, 2. *First company*, 3. *Fours right (or left)*, 4. *MARCH*.

The leading company executes *fours right*.

The other companies continue the march in column of companies and successively form column of fours to the right, on the same ground as the leading company.

Being in Line, to Break by Companies from the Right or Left to March to the Left or Right.

304. Being at a halt: 1. *Companies break from the right (or left) to march to the left (or right)*, 2. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left*.

The right company moves forward, the captain commanding: 1. *Left turn*, 2. *MARCH*, when the guide has advanced company distance; the left guide then directs his march parallel to the front of the battalion.

Each of the other companies executes the same movements in time to follow the preceding company at full distance.

To March in Column at Full Distance.

305. 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide (right or left)*, 3. *MARCH*. To make a slight change of direction, the major commands: *Incline to the right (or left)*, and indicates the new line of direction; the leading guide gradually advances the left shoulder, his subdivision conforming to his movements. The rear subdivisions execute the change of direction on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading one.

To Halt the Column.

306. 1. *Battalion*, 2. *HALT*.

The column halts, and the guides stand fast, although they may have lost distance and be out of the direction of the guides in front.

To Face the Column to the Rear, and to March it to the Rear.

307. 1. *Fours right (or left) about*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Battalion*, 4. *HALT*; or, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

If the companies are unequal in size, each captain assists his guide to gain the trace and distance by obliquing his company when necessary, causing it to lengthen or shorten the step.

Being in Column at Full Distance, to Change Direction.

308. Being in march: 1. *Column right (or left)*, or, 1. *Column half right (or half left)*, 2. *MARCH*.

The chief of the first subdivision commands: *Right turn*.

The leading subdivision turns to the right, the chief adding: 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*, upon its completion (see Par. 228).

The other subdivisions march squarely up to the turning point and each changes direction by the same commands and means as the first.

To Put the Column in March and Change Direction at the Same Time.

309. 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right (or left)*, 3. *Column right (or left)*; or, 3. *Column half right (or half left)*, 4. *MARCH*.

Being in Column at Full Distance, to Form Line to the Right or Left.

310. The guides on the side toward which the movement is to be made covering at full distance, to form line and halt: 1. *Companies right (or left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guides*, 4. *POST*.

At the first command the left guide of the leading company places himself facing the leading guide of the column, nearly company distance in front of him, so as to be opposite one of the left files of his company when the movement is completed; the guide is assured in his position by the adjutant or sergeant major; each captain places himself facing to the front, on the right of his company, and verifies the alignment.

At the command *posts*, the guides return to their posts in line.

To form line and advance: 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right (or left) turn*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Guide center*, 5. *Forward*, 6. *MARCH*.

The sixth command is given when all the companies have completed the turn.

311. Being in column at full distance at a halt, if the guides do not cover or have not their proper distances, to correct them the major establishes the guide of the leading company and the guide next in rear in the desired direction, and commands: 1. *Right (or left) guides*, 2. *COVER*. The right guides place themselves covering the first two, each at full distance from the guide next in front; the adjutant and sergeant major assure their positions; the major then commands: 1. *Right (or left)*, 2. *DRESS*.

Each captain aligns his company on the guide and commands: *FRONT*.

Should any company be at a considerable distance from its guide, the captain gives the preparatory commands for moving it into place, adding: *MARCH*, at the command *dress* from the major.

Being in Column at Full Distance, to Form on Right or Left into Line.

312. Being in march: 1. *On right (or left) into line*, 2. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company commands: *Right turn*, and when the company has advanced to the guides halts it.

The other companies continue to march, each captain

giving the commands: 1. *Right turn*, 2. *MARCH*, upon arriving opposite the right of his place in line.

Being at a halt at the first command, captains of companies in rear of the first command: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*.

Being in Column at Full Distance, to Form Front into Line.

313. Being at a halt: 1. *Right (or left) front into line*, 2. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left*, the captain of the second: 1. *Right forward*, 2. *Fours right*, the other captains: 1. *Fours right*, 2. *Column half left*.

The first company advances to the guides, is halted and dressed to the left. The second company, when near the line, executes *column right*, and when opposite its place, *fours left*; is halted and dressed to the left.

The other companies on nearing the line change direction half right and complete the movement as prescribed for the second company.

If marching, the captain of the first company omits the command *forward*, and changes the guide if necessary.

314. To form faced to rear, the major adds *faced to the rear after front into line*.

Executed as above, except that the companies march just beyond the line, half and wheel about by fours, halt, and dress toward the point of rest.

To Change Front.

315. Being in line: 1. *Change front on first (or fourth) company*, 2. *Companies*, 3. *Right (or left) half turn*, 4. *MARCH*, 5. *Guide right (or left)*.

The first company executes *right turn*.

The other companies execute *right half turn*; each captain again commands: *Right half turn*, 2. *MARCH*, when the right of his company is opposite its place in line.

316. The change of front may be effected by wheeling by fours and forming front into line.

317. To change front faced to the rear, the major adds *faced to the rear to the command change front on first (or fourth) company*. The movement is executed as just explained, except that the companies are marched across the line, halted just beyond it, wheeled about by fours, halted, and dressed as before.

318. The major may direct the guides to be posted in an oblique direction; the movement will be executed in the same manner, the designated company conforming to the line established by the guides.

To March in Route Step and at Ease.

319. To march in the route step and at ease and to resume the attention are executed as prescribed in the School of the Company. When marching in column of subdivisions the guides maintain the trace and distance.

In route marches the major, adjutant, and sergeant major march at the head of the column; the surgeon and hospital steward at the rear of the column; the other staff and non-commissioned staff officers, wherever the major directs; the band in front of the leading company; the captains at the head or rear of their companies, as directed by the major.

Being in Line, to Advance in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours.

320. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right (or left) forward*, 3. *Fours right (or left)*, 4. *MARCH*, 5. *Guide (right, left or center)*.

Each company executes *right forward, fours right*; the guides preserve the interval necessary to form front into line, and march abreast of the guide indicated.

321. The line of columns of fours is *put in march*, halted, marched to the rear, and at the oblique by the same commands and means as the battalion in line.

Marching in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours, to Gain Ground to the Right or Left and Front.

322. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column half right (or half left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

To resume the original direction: 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column half left (or half right)*, 3. *MARCH*.

The companies regulate their movements by those of the company toward which the movement is made, as when obliquing. On resuming the direct march the guide is again announced.

Marching in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours, to Change Direction.

323. 1. *Change direction to the right (or left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Battalion*, 4. *HALT*, or, 3. *Guide (right, left or center)*.

The first company changes direction to the right; the other companies are conducted by the shortest line to their places abreast of the first.

If marching in double time or in quick time and the command be *double time*, the captain of the first company cautions: *Quick time*; the other companies execute the movement in double time, and on arriving abreast of the first company their captains command:

1. *Quick time*, 2. *MARCH*. During the movement the guide is on the side toward which the change is made; on its completion the major announces the guide. If the command *halt* be given during the execution of the movement, only those companies halt that have arrived in place; the others successively halt upon arriving on the line.

Marching in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours, to Form Line.

324. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right (or left) front into line*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Battalion*, 5. *HALT*.

Each company executes *right front into line*.

The command *halt* is given when the leading fours have advanced company distance.

If executed in double time, the major announces the guide immediately after the command *halt*.

Marching in Column of Fours, to form Front into Line of Companies in Columns of Fours.

325. 1. *Right (or left) front into line of companies in columns of fours*, 2. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company cautions: *Continue the march*; the other captains command: *Column half right*; the first company having advanced company distance is halted; when the other companies have gained full intervals they execute *column half left*, and halt abreast of the first company. If at a halt, each captain gives the commands necessary for putting his company in march.

In advancing in line of columns of fours the intervals between guides at full and close interval are the same as the full and close distance in column.

To form at close interval the major adds *close interval* to the first command; the movement is executed in the same manner, except that the interval is eight paces.

Marching in Column of Fours, to Form on Right or Left into Line of Companies in Columns of Fours.

326. 1. *On right (or left) into line of companies in columns of fours*, 2. *MARCH*.

The first company executes *column right*, advances company distance and twelve paces in the new direction and is halted; each of the other companies marches beyond the preceding company, executes *column right* when opposite its place, and is halted abreast of the first company. If at a halt, captains give the commands necessary for putting their companies in march.

Marching in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours, to March in Column of Companies to the Right or Left.

327. 1. *Fours right (or left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

Being in Column of Companies, to March in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours to the Right or Left.

328. 1. *Fours right (or left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide (right, left or center)*.

Marching in Column of Fours, to March in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours to the Right or Left.

329. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column, right (or left)*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Guide (right left, or center)*.

To march again in column of fours: 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column right (or left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

Being in Column of Companies, to Form Column of Fours and to Form Again into Column of Companies.

330. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right, (or left) forward*, 3. *Fours right (or left)*, 4. *MARCH*.

To form again in column: 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right (or left) front into line*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *HALT*; or, if executed in double time, 4. *Guide left (or right)*.

The companies execute these movements simultaneously.

331. All the movements prescribed in Par. 319 to 330 may be executed by platoons, substituting platoons for companies in the commands and explanations.

Advancing in Line of Companies in Columns of Fours, to Close and Extend Intervals.

332. To close intervals: 1. *On (such) company close intervals*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Battalion*, 4. *HALT*, or, 3. *Guide (right left, or center)*.

The captain of the designated company cautions: *Continue the march*, the captains to the right command: *Column half left*; those to the left: *Column half right*.

The designated company halts at the fourth command; the other companies incline toward it until they gain the close interval, when by command of their captains they change direction, half right or half left, march to the front and halt on arriving abreast of the one designated.

If marching in double time or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, the captain of the designated company cautions: *Quick time*; the other companies move in double time, and when they arrive abreast of the designated company take quick time.

Intervals are extended, gaining ground to the front, on the same principles: *On (such) company extend intervals*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Battalion*, 4. *HALT*, or, 3. *Guide (right, left, or center)*.

To Close Intervals without Gaining Ground to the Front.

333. The major wheels the battalion by fours into column of companies, the column is then closed, as in Par. 335, after which the battalion is wheeled by fours into line of columns of fours.

Intervals may be extended on the same principles.

The battalion is wheeled by fours into close column, and full distance taken as in Par. 336, after which the battalion is wheeled by fours into line of columns of fours.

Close Column or in Mass.

334. The distance between companies in close column is eight paces.

Whenever a subdivision takes its place in close column, the file closes close to one pace from the rear rank, falling back to two paces whenever the full distance is again taken.

These rules are general.

Being in Column of Companies at Full Distance, and at a Halt, to Form Close Column.

335. 1. *Close in mass*, 2. *Guide right (or left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company cautions: *Stand fast*, the other captains command: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*.

The rear companies move forward; each is halted when it arrives at eight paces from the one that precedes it; each captain establishes his guide and dresses his company to the right.

If marching, the major omits the command for the guide and the captains of the rear companies omit the commands for putting them in march.

At the command *march*, the first company is halted.

If marching in quick time, and the command be *double time*, the captain of the first company cautions it to advance in quick time; each of the other captains commands: 1. *Quick time*. 2. *MARCH*, upon closing to eight paces.

If marching in double time, the movement is executed in the same manner; the captain of the first company commands: *Quick time*, at the first command of the major.

To arrest the march during the execution of the movement: 1. *Battalion*, 2. *HALT*.

Only those companies halt that have closed to eight paces; the other companies halt successively at the commands of their captains, upon closing to eight paces.

To close the column on the rearmost company, the major wheels the battalion about by fours; the column is then closed as before; when closed, the battalion is again wheeled about by fours.

Being in Close Column, to Take Full Distance.

336. Being at a halt: 1. *Take full distance*, 2. *Guide right* (or left), 3. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*.

Each of the other captains commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*, 3. *MARCH*, when his company is at full distance.

If marching, the major omits the command for the guide.

If marching in quick time the captains of the companies in rear of the first halt them at the command *march*, and put them in march as above explained.

If marching in quick time and the command be *double time*, the captain of the first company commands *double time*, the other captains caution their companies to continue the quick time, and successively command: 1. *Double time*, 2. *MARCH*, when at full distance.

If marching in double time, the first company advances in double time; the captains of the other companies command: *Quick time*, at the first command of the major, and successively command: 1. *Double time*, 2. *MARCH*, when at full distance.

To form line to or on the right or left, the major first causes the column to take full distance.

To Ploy into Close Column.

337. Close column is always ployed with the designated or leading company in front.

The adjutant or sergeant major nearest the designated company places himself in front of the leading guide and assures the position of the other guides.

Being in Line, to Ploy into Close Column.

338. Being at a halt: 1. *Close column on first company*, 2. *Fours right*, 3. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left*.

The first company advances twelve paces, is halted and dressed to the left; the other companies execute *fours right*.

The captain of the second company halts in rear of the left of the first, and when his rear four passes him, forms line to the left, halts the company, establishes his left guide eight paces in rear of the left guide of the first, and dresses his company to the left.

The other companies incline to the right and each marches by the shortest line to a point eight paces in rear of the left guide of the preceding company, inclines to the left and executes what has been prescribed for the second company.

The closed column is ployed on the fourth company, by similar commands and means. The companies are dressed to the right.

If marching, the captain of the designated company cautions: *Continue the march*; the movement is executed as explained.

Being in Column of Fours, to Ploy into Close Column, Faced to the Front.

339. 1. *Close column*, 2. *First company*, 3. *Column right* (or left), 4. *MARCH*.

The first company executes *column right* and the leading guide having advanced twelve paces in the new direction, the captain halts and as his rear fours passes him, forms line to the left, halts the company, and dresses it to the left.

Each of the other companies moves forward and executes *column right*, so as to enter the column eight paces in rear of the preceding company, forms line to the left and is dressed to the left.

If at a halt, each captain gives the commands necessary to put his company in march.

Close column may be formed in an oblique direction on the same principles by substituting the command: 3. *Column half right* (or *half left*), for 3. *Column right* (or left).

340. To form the close column faced to the rear, the major adds: *Faced to the rear after close column*, in his commands.

The movement is executed as just explained, except that the companies in rear of the first successively enter the column beyond the point where the first changed direction, and each captain forms his company in line to the right or left and dresses it to the right or left according as the company changed direction to the right or left.

Being in Column of Fours, to Ploy into Close Column, Faced to the Right or Left.

341. 1. *Close column*, 2. *First company*, 3. *Fours right* (or left), 4. *MARCH*.

The first company executes *fours right*, the captain commands: *Guide right*, and the company having advanced eight paces in the new direction is halted and dressed to the right; the other companies form close column as prescribed in Par. 338.

If at a halt, captains give the commands necessary for putting their companies in march.

Being in Close Column, to Form Column of Fours.

342. Being at a halt: 1. *Column of fours*, 2. *First company*, 3. *Right* (or left) *forward*, 4. *Fours right* (or left), 5. *MARCH*.

The first company executes *right forward*, *fours right*.

Each of the other companies executes the same movement in time to follow the one preceding.

The major may command: 1. *Columns of fours*, 2. *First* (or *Fourth*) *company*, 3. *Fours right* (or left), 4. *MARCH*.

The designated company executes *fours right*.

Each of the other companies executes *fours right*, or *right forward*, *fours right*, in time to follow the one preceding.

Movements in Close Column.

343. A close column advances, halts, oblique, marches by the flank and resumes the march in column, faces to the rear, marches to the rear, changes direction, gains ground to the right or left when marching by the flank and resumes the original direction by the same commands and means as a column at full distance.

Being in Close Column, to Change Direction by the Flank.

344. 1. *Change direction by the right* (or left) *flank*, 2. *Fours right* (or left), 3. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company commands: 1. *Right forward*, 2. *Fours right*.

The first company executes *right forward*, *fours right*; the captain, as the rear four completes its wheel to the front, forms the company in line to the left, halts it and dresses it to the left.

The other companies execute *fours right* and direct their march so as to enter the new column eight paces in rear of and parallel to the first company; each captain halts when opposite the left guide of the preceding company and allows his company to march past him, forms it in line to the left and dresses it to the left.

The first company may, by order of the major, be inclined at any angle to the original front. By this method any direction may be given to a close column.

345. The close column marching by the flank changes direction by the same commands and means as when at full intervals (Par. 323).

To Deploy the Close Column.

346. Being at a halt: 1. *Deploy column*, 2. *Fours right* (or left), 3. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company cautions: *Stand fast*.

The first company is dressed to the left; the other companies execute *fours right*; each captain halts when three paces beyond the right of the preceding company, and as the rear of his company passes him, wheels it by fours to the left, halts it near the line and dresses it to the left.

If marching, the captain of the first company halts it at the command *march*; the movement is executed as before.

347. To deploy the column faced to the rear without first causing it to wheel about by fours, the major adds the command: *Faced to the rear*, after *deploy column*.

The movement is executed as already explained, except that each company marches just beyond the line, halts, and then wheels about by fours, after which it is dressed toward the point of rest.

Movements by Platoons.

348. The major may form the battalion in column of platoons to the right or left, form line from column of platoons to the right or left, form column of fours from column of platoons, and the reverse, by the commands and means prescribed in the School of the Company.

Being in Column of Companies, at Full Distance, to Break into Column of Platoons.

349. 1. *Right* (or left) *by platoons*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide left* (or right).

Executed by each company as in Par. 335.

350. To reform the companies: 1. *Form companies*, 2. *Right* (or left) *oblique*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Battalion*, 5. *HALT*; or, 4. *Guide left* (or right).

Executed by each company, as in Par. 236, except that when executed in quick time the chiefs of the leading platoons do not halt them till the command *halt*, from the major.

351. Distances are taken and closed in column of platoons as in column of companies.

Being in March in Column of Platoons, to Form on Right or Left into Line.

352. 1. *On right* (or left) *into line*, 2. *MARCH*.

The first company executes *on right into line* (Par. 234), halting at the guides (Par. 238, a and c); the other companies march beyond the first, each captain commanding: 1. *On right into line*, 2. *MARCH*, upon arriving opposite his place in line.

If executed from a halt, the captains of companies in rear of the first command: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*.

Marching in Column of Platoons, to Form Front into Line.

353. 1. *Right* (or left) *front into line*, 2. *MARCH*.

The captain of the first company commands: 1. *Form company*, 2. *Right oblique*; the other captains com-

mand: *Column half right*. The first company is halted and dressed to the left against the guides; each of the other companies executes *column half right*, advances in the new direction until the left of its first platoon is opposite its place in line, when the company changes direction half left, and when at platoon distance from the line forms company as prescribed for the first company.

If executed from a halt, the captains of companies in rear of the first command: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left*, 3. *Column half right*.

To Form Line of Platoon Columns.

354. A platoon column is a company in column of platoons.

The full interval between companies in line of platoon columns is platoon front and three paces; the close interval is eight paces; full interval is taken unless close is specified in the commands.

355. Advancing in line of platoon columns, intervals are closed and extended by the commands and means prescribed in Par. 332.

To close intervals without gaining ground to the front: 1. *On* (such) *company*, *close intervals*, 2. *MARCH*.

The designated company stands fast.

Each of the other companies moves by the flank toward the designated company, inclining slightly to the rear, and when at twelve paces from the preceding company is wheeled by fours to the front and halted and dressed on the line of the designated company.

Intervals are extended on the same principles.

Being in Line, to Advance in Line of Platoon Columns with Full Intervals.

356. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right* (or left) *by platoons*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Guide* (right, left, or center).

The captains announce the guide on the flank toward the base company; if the guide be center, the captain of the right center company cautions: *Guide left*.

357. The line of platoon columns advances, *halts*, *faces to the rear*, marches to the rear, and *changes direction* by the same commands and means as prescribed for a line of columns of fours.

Being in Line of Platoon Columns, to Form Line of Platoon Columns, to Form Line.

358. 1. *Form companies*, 2. *Right* (or left) *oblique*, 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Battalion*, 5. *HALT*, or 4. *Guide center*.

Executed by each company as in Par. 236.

If executed in double time, the major commands: *Guide center*, as soon as the rear platoons arrive on the line.

Being in Line of Platoon Columns, to Form Column of Companies to the Right or Left.

359. 1. *Platoons* (right or left), 2. *MARCH*.

Being in Column of Companies at Full Distance, to Form Line of Platoon Columns to the Right or Left.

360. 1. *Platoons* right (or left), 2. *MARCH*.

Marching in Line of Platoon Columns, to Form Column of Platoons to the Right or Left.

361. 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column right* (or left), 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Guide right* (or left).

To march again in line of platoon columns: 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column right* (or left), 3. *MARCH*, 4. *Guide right*, left, or center).

The first company changes direction to the right, and when the leading platoon has advanced company distance, the captain commands: 1. *Company*, 2. *HALT*.

Each of the other companies marches beyond the preceding company, changes direction, and forms on its left at the proper interval.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Form Front into Line of Platoon Columns.

362. 1. *On right* (or left) *into line of platoon columns*, 2. *MARCH*.

The first company changes direction to the right, and when the leading platoon has advanced company distance, the captain commands: 1. *Company*, 2. *HALT*.

Each of the other companies marches beyond the preceding company, changes direction, and forms on its left at the proper interval.

Being in Column of Platoons, to Form Front into Line of Platoon Columns.

363. 1. *Right* (or left) *front into line of platoon columns*, 2. *MARCH*.

The first company advances company distance, is halted and dressed to the left; each of the other companies executes *column half right*, advances in the new direction until the left of its first platoon is opposite its place in line, when the company changes direction half left, and when abreast of the first company is halted and dressed to the left.

To March the Line of Platoon Columns by the Flank.

364. 1. *Fours right* (or left), 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide right* (or left).

To march again in line of platoon columns: 1. *Fours right* (or left), 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide right* (left, or center).

Marching by the Flank, to Form Line of Companies in Columns of Fours.

365. 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Column right* (or left), 3. *MARCH*.

4. *Guide* (right, left or center).

Being in Column of Fours, to Form Front into Line of Platoon Columns.

366. 1. *Right* (or left) *front into line of platoon columns*, 2. *MARCH*.

The first company executes *platoons right front into line* (Par. 243). The second company executes *column right*; when its leading guide is opposite his place in line, *column left*; and when at platoon distance from the line, *platoons right front into line*.

The other companies execute *column half right*, move by the shortest line to a point company plus platoon distance in rear of the left of their places in line, where they change direction half left, and at platoon distance from the line execute *platoons right front into line*.

To Form Street Column.

337. Being in column of companies at full distance: 1. Street column. 2. MARCH. The first company halts and stands fast; the second forms in column of fours, four paces in rear of the right four of the first company; the third forms similarly in rear of the left four of the first company; the fourth company closes upon the second and third; all the officers, the color guard, non-commissioned staff, guides, and file closers take post within the column, captains opposite the centers of their companies, the others near their posts in line or column.

Being in column of fours: 1. Street column. 2. Right (or left) front into line. 3. MARCH. The first and fourth companies execute right front into line, and the formation is completed as prescribed.

The numbers of companies remain unchanged till column of companies or fours is again formed.

If there be but three companies in the battalion, the first and second platoons of the second company execute what is prescribed for the second and third companies, and the third company closes upon the second.

With five companies, the platoons of the fourth company form in rear of the second and third companies, as above prescribed for the platoons of the second company, and the fifth company closes upon the fourth.

With six companies, the fourth forms column of fours and follows the second, the fifth follows the third, and the sixth closes upon the fourth and fifth.

The street column advances, oblique, changes direction, halts, and marches by the flank and to the rear by the same commands and means as a column at full distance; in marching by the flank the flank companies oblique sufficiently to follow in rear of the flank fours of the leading company, the right or left front rank man of the leading company acts as guide, and in changing direction the rear company regulates its movements on the companies in column of fours.

To Form Square.

Being in street column: 1. Form square, 2. MARCH. The leading company halts or stands fast; the right and left flank companies wheel by fours to the right and left, respectively, and halt; the rest company executes about face.

To form again in street column: 1. Street column, 2. MARCH.

The company that was leading when the square was formed stands fast; the rear company executes about face; the right and left flank companies wheel by fours to the left and right, and halt; they regain their positions when the column marches.

Being in street column, to form column of companies, at full distance: 1. Column of companies, 2. MARCH, 3. Guide right (or left). The first company advances, the flank companies execute front into line in double time, each when at full distance from the preceding company, and the rear company advances when at full distance. Officers, guides, etc., return to their posts.

The street column forms column of fours by the commands prescribed in Par. 342. The designated company executes the movement, the other companies take their proper places in column of fours, with file closers on the same flank as in the designated company. Officers, guides, etc., resume their posts in column.

End of the "School of the Battalion."

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The annual report of Adj't.-Gen. Kelton, to the Major-General Commanding, shows that about one-third of the enlisted men in the Army (7,882) have five or more years of continuous service, viz.: Five years, 4,393; ten, 1,597; fifteen, 964; twenty, 753; twenty-five, 120; thirty, 4; thirty-five, 1; forty, 1. The desertions are about one-half the number reported in 1889, the percentage being 6.2 of the mean strength, or a total of 1,437. This is ascribed to the recent beneficent legislation of Congress, permitting discharges to be purchased, adding one pound of vegetables to the Army ration and establishing summary courts for minor offences and prescribing specific penalties. The number of deserters apprehended has, however, increased under the law increasing the reward and authorizing civil officers to make arrests.

Fort Adams had the largest percentage of deserters of any one post, 16 per cent. Those following next are Forts Assiniboine, Randall, Hancock and Ringgold, 18 per cent., while 48 posts had 4 per cent. and under, and two posts, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex., and San Diego Bks., Cal., had no desertions. Fort Hamilton and Jackson Bks. had each 12 per cent.; Forts Lewis, Porter, Schuyler, Suliv and Wadsworth, San Antonio and Camp Wade had each 11 per cent.; Forts Columbus, McPherson, Waila Walla and Thomas and Camp Pilot Butte had 10 per cent. each; Alcatraz, Forts Apache, Bayard, Brown, Custer, Grant, Misoula and San Carlos had but 1 per cent. each.

Of the 57,000 deserters subject to the provisions of the Act of April 11, 1890, but 317 have received "certificates of release." There are probably now 50,000 who are disfranchised by this act. The figure-card system of identification makes it almost impossible for deserters to re-enlist. The 38 detected include, it is believed, nearly all the repeaters in 12,000 recruits; 1,981 men securing their discharges. Of these the 3-year men are, as a rule, valuable soldiers; as to the others opinions differ. As the result of his inquiries, Gen. Kelton is of opinion that no change in existing rules is at present advisable. He says: "At no period of its century of existence has the Army been better paid, better subsisted, afforded more means of improvement and rational recreation than during the past year, or, owing to the unremitting and wisely-directed efforts of the officers charged with its recruitment, composed of more intelligent, cheerful and contented men."

The following recommendations are made: Semi-monthly payments.

To increase the efficiency of post schools, and to enlist for each post a fully qualified schoolteacher, he to receive the pay and allowances of a hospital steward.

To establish libraries at all permanent posts.

To organize a U. S. Service Corps, to consist of clerks, mechanics, teamsters, bakers, cooks, and laborers, and to abolish extra-duty labor. The amount paid for "extra duty pay," with the addition thereto of the regular pay received by men so detailed will, it is believed, cover the expense of such a corps, consisting of 1,200 to 1,400 men.

That an annual appropriation of \$100,000 be made for gymnasiums for permanent post.

That suitable buildings be provided for the post canteens and amusement rooms.

That the maximum age for the enlistment of men be reduced from 35 to 30 years and that the length of service of private soldiers be limited to 15 years, retaining only non-commissioned officers until retired.

That captains of artillery and infantry on the march and in the field be mounted by the Quartermaster's Department.

Bi-monthly payments are atrocious, ruinous to discipline, to habits of economy, and to the temper of the men. The company commanders could make up the rolls every 15 days on the basis of say \$10 a month for a private, and proportionately for higher grades, for those who need their money. Orders could be given on the Q. M., and the accounts corrected and settled by a paymaster once in two or four months.

All the Army posts now have canteens except the 18 temporary or one-company stations and seven others. The result is a great improvement in the moral tone and material interests of the Army. "The management of canteens—while more or less successful according to the tact, energy, and business capacity of the several managers, has been uniformly characterized by strict probity as well as by a sincere desire to ameliorate the condition of the enlisted soldier, a fact which reflects the utmost credit on the officers of the Army who, without appreciably sharing in the benefits, have cheerfully assumed the labors and the responsibilities incident in the conduct of the institution."

The special regimental recruiting service has been on the whole successful. It grows in favor, and it is proposed to extend and perfect it. In connection with it recruiting has gone on in 160 different places. The Army is now 2,000 below the authorized strength. 26,174 have applied for enlistment, and of that over 74 per cent. were rejected. Of the 6,647 accepted 4,711 were natives and 1,935 foreign born. The average of enlisted men is too high, and the maximum should be reduced from 35 to 30 years. The retirement law should permit retirement at 25 years, and make it mandatory at 30 years. A bounty of \$200 should be given on discharge to men of 15 years' service and \$100 for 10 years. Gen. Kelton says:

I beg to say there is no reason why the laws and regulations of the military service and military administration may not readily be brought to such condition that there will be few desertions; none why the best young men of the country should not be perfectly contented to serve in the Army from 3 to 10 years; no reason why thousands of young men should not be waiting an opportunity to enlist in it; no reason why an honorable discharge from the military service should not be more sought for than a diploma from a public high school, and when obtained be of more advantage.

The Army that will best serve the country to-day—one which right minded, practical officers long for and look to Headquarters of the Army, the War Department and Congress to secure it—is one in which the non-commissioned officers will be well compensated, energetic, kindly disposed men of professional experience and attainments; in which the privates will be young men upon entering the Army; in which all the infantry and artillery captains, inasmuch as promotion to them comes very slowly, and the captains' duties never cease, will stand on the march and in the field be mounted on the march so that at the end of the day they may be alert to see the condition and wants of their men.

This can be effected with little additional expense to the Government by modifying the regulations which now allow forage for two horses to many officers at stations where they only need forage for one. When such conditions are realized, then, in connection with the wise and beneficial regulations and laws now governing it, the Army of the U. S. will attain its rightful degree of efficiency and will, as a great public school, be most helpful to the country in scattering throughout the land robust, well disciplined men in the prime of life to engage in whatever civil pursuits they may choose to follow, and, in time of war, to become its trained military defenders.

There is no reason why in the next two years, with the help of Congress, the very unnecessary military crime of desertion may not be reduced to 2 per cent. and then soon become an obsolete offence; this for the honor of the Army and as an economy to the Government.

In his report to the Secretary of War, Gen. Kelton states that 15,717 young men are receiving military instruction from Army professors, or 4,000 more than last year, and the interest manifested by the faculties of the several colleges in military instruction and exercises is marked and steadily increasing. The following recommendations are made:

That Congress be asked to modify the law so as to make all officers eligible to conduct examinations for promotion regardless of the antecedents of the candidates.

Renewal of oath of enlistment after the soldier joins his regiment.

Increase of pay to non-commissioned officers and the appointment of fifty "post sergeant majors." The increased expense would be almost \$228,000 annually.

Increase of pay (\$8 per month) to men granted "medals of honor." This will require an appropriation of \$3,736 per annum.

Civil employment for honorably discharged soldiers of not less than 10 years' service in the Bureau of the War Department in Washington City, and at large. There are some 7,000 positions, comprising clerks, watchmen, messengers, laborers, etc., to which such men could be appointed.

The benefit of the system, first suggested by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of transferring officers from the limited to the unlimited retired list, is dwelt upon. It is believed that with careful administration the unlimited retired list, as now authorized, will be able to absorb all disabled officers as soon as they are found to be incapacitated.

RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR R. YATES, U. S. Navy, commandant of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., died there Nov. 4 of heart disease, after a distinguished career dating from September, 1853, when he was appointed an acting midshipman. When the war broke out he had attained the grade of lieutenant. He was a volunteer on board the *Hartford* at the battle of Mobile Bay, and on the evening of the day of the battle was placed in command of the captured gunboat *Selma*. Since the war, Capt. Yates has been one of the best of duty officers and attained the rank of captain in 1884. His death will be sincerely mourned throughout the Navy.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Major U. S. Army, retired, who has been living abroad for some years past, and in poor health, died October 30, at Florence, Italy, aged sixty-seven. No braver or better officer than this ever wore the uniform of the United States Army, and his death will be deeply lamented by numbers of comrades of the days gone by. He was a native of Vermont, entered the Military Academy in 1842, was graduated in 1846, promoted to the 1st Artillery, took part in the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Cherubusco. When the civil war broke out he was one of the officers with Robert Anderson at Fort Sumter, and received the brevet of Major for his conduct there. In April, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and showed his mettle at South Mountain and Antietam. For his ability and energy in handling his division, and for gallantry and valuable services in action, he received the brevet of Major-General of Volunteers, and for gallantry at the capture of Petersburg and during the war generally the brevets of Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Regular Army. He was promoted Major 5th Artillery in 1866, and was retired in November, 1876, at his own request. General Seymour married many years ago a daughter of the late Professor Wier of the Military Academy. Like his distinguished father-in-law, he had artistic taste, and was an amateur painter of a high degree of excellence. These tastes he cultivated assiduously when able during his long stay abroad, and he seems to have been particularly charmed with Florence, the place of his death. His soldierly spirit was shown by the manner in which he bore, for so many years, with cheerful resignation the severest physical trials.

MRS. SMEAD, widow of Capt. Raphael C. Smead, 4th U. S. Art., died at Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 20. Capt. Smead died in 1848.

PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, ex-Senator, son of Lucien and the last surviving nephew of Napoleon I., died Nov. 3 at Teano, Italy, aged 73.

MRS. CASE, wife of Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, U. S. Navy, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 2. She was a most estimable lady with a large circle of friends. The funeral services were held in Washington and the remains were taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

HENRY P. CARTER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Hawaii to the United States, who had been for two weeks seriously ill at the Everett House, New York City, died there last Sunday, Nov. 1. Mr. Carter was born in Honolulu Aug. 7, 1857. The funeral took place on Friday, in New York City, with military honors, the escort being taken from the 1st U. S. Artillery with Col. Loomis L. Langdon in command.

THE CALIFORNIA COMMANDERY, in an obituary notice of the late Major Wm. McKee Dunn, 3d U. S. Art., recounts his services and says:

During a great part of the war and for more than 20 years after its close he served in a confidential capacity upon the staffs of Gen. Grant and Pope, and won their commendation by his faithful performance of his duties. Of kindly disposition and genial manners, he made friends wherever he was stationed; and the many Companions to whom his residence of several years in our midst had made him well known will regret his untimely death in the prime of his life. To his bereaved wife, daughter and son his loss is irreparable and to them we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

MANY IN THE ARMY will learn with regret of the death at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 1, of a comrade of the days gone by, Bvt. Col. Samuel F. Chaillie, formerly major and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army and for some years past a resident of New York City. A native of Illinois, he entered the Military Academy in 1844, was graduated in 1847, promoted to the 1st Artillery and took part in the Mexican war

In April, 1861, he was promoted captain in the 1st Artillery, soon afterwards was transferred to the 6th Artillery, and in 1863 was appointed major and assistant adjutant-general. He served with great efficiency during the War of the Rebellion, receiving the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. Col. Chaffin resigned Sept. 20, 1869, to engage in civil pursuits, and in July, 1884, he was appointed Topographical Engineer of the Department of Public Works, New York City. The funeral ceremonies took place in New York on Wednesday.

The California Commandery, in an obituary notice of the late Capt. Gustavus A. Hull, U. S. A., says:

Our deceased Companion was a consistent Christian, and both in Louisville and San Francisco was an active and interested worker in the Baptist Church. For about ten years he was Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, which position he resigned when ordered East early this year, and to which he was re-elected upon his return. He was also a director for many years in the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco. His last illness was very brief and the news of his death was a great shock to very many of his friends, who, but a few days before he died, had seen him upon the street in his usual state of good health: the final call for muster came to him quite suddenly, but found him fully prepared to meet his Great Commander.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8, 1891.

A TRIMBOLA party, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests present, was given by Mrs. Braden on Friday evening. Card games and an auction made the hours pass very pleasantly. Among those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, Miss Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Derby, Miss McNamee, Miss Hawkins, Miss Wilson, Lieuts. Noyes, Barrie, Kuhn, McIntyre and Stewart.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Braden gave an "All Hallow E'en" party, at which were entertained a number of the 4th Class. The ladies present were: Mrs. Dodd, Miss McMurrin, Miss Berard and Miss Ward. Among the cadet guests were: Cadets Hawkins, C. E.; Dillaway, Hockett, Parker, Hartshorne, Kelly, McDonald, McGrew, Smith, Paine and Rifenbark.

At the hop Saturday evening the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated. Among the young ladies dancing were: Misses Scott, Wilson, Michie, Hawkins, M. Crane, Rogers, Amy Irwin, Stanton, Dimond, Wooley and Ward.

The event of the day, and of the week, was the football game which was played in the afternoon between the Corps eleven and a scrub team from Princeton. The game was called at 2:40. In the first half, West Point made two touchdowns and two goals, while Princeton failed to score. Three touchdowns were made by Princeton in the second half, but as no goals were kicked the result of the game when time was called at 4:30 was a tie, the score being 12-12. The contest was close throughout and watched with much interest. The following is a list of the players and of the positions occupied by them:

West Point.	Princeton (scrub).	
Ames, B.	Left end.	Chamberlin
Pattison	Left tackle	Farnum
Gleason	Left guard	Thompson
Adams	Centre	Riggs
Clark	Right guard	Beverage
Conrad, C. H.	Right tackle	McCawley
Prince	Right end	Trenchard
Walker, K.	Quarter back	Fulper
Wilcox	Right half back	Minot
Davison	Left half back	Curran
Michie	Full back	Anderson

West Point—Touchdowns, 2, by Davison and Michie; goals, 2, by Michie. Princeton—Touchdowns, 3; goals, 0. Referee, Mr. Gray. Umpire, Mr. Atkinson.

Capt. Mitcham, Ordnance, has been spending a few days at the post. Miss Scott is a guest of Mrs. Cameron.

Fire drill took place yesterday afternoon.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Francis J. Marshall, Ritchie C. H., 4th Dist., W. Va.
Thomas Wansboro, Albany, 19th Dist., N. Y.
Wm. A. Ostrander (alt.) Slingerlands, 19th Dist., N. Y.
G. Thos. Summerlin, Rayville, 6th Dist., La.
Hobt. D. Earle, Earleton, 2d Dist., Fla.
John Elliott Hunt, Washington, D. C., at large.

THE following Army Officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Artillery; Col. Merdeca, Ordnance; Capt. James Regan, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieut. J. C. Horton, 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. C. F. Terrett, 8th Infantry; Lieut.-Col. John B. Parke, 2nd Infantry; Capt. E. S. Gedfrey, 7th Cavalry; Major Chas. J. Allen, Engineer; Capt. G. Barrett, 10th Infantry; 1st Lieut. John N. Stotsenburg, 6th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cavalry; Col. Chas. Page Med. Dept.; Col. John E. Summers, Med. Dept. retired; Col. C. H. Smith, retired; Col. Chas. E. Blunt, retired.

THERE is some anxiety in Naval circles to know what has become of the Senate Naval Committee, which was directed to sit during the recess to look into the needs of the personnel of the Navy. Beyond a few days' juncture by less than a quorum of the members with the White Squadron during the summer the Committee has done nothing toward carrying out its instructions, and nobody at the Navy Department seems to know if they contemplate doing anything during the few remaining days before the reassembling of Congress. It was hoped that they might begin deliberations on the Pythian Board report in time to do something in the early days of the session, but all hope in that direction is now dispelled by the unfavorable prospect of getting a quorum together before the assembling of Congress.

The Naval Retiring Board has completed the examination of Comdr. A. V. Kellogg and forwarded the record in the case to the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that they reported his disability as not incident to the Service.

ASST.-ENGINEER W. M. McFARLAND has completed a highly successful examination for promotion to the grade of P. A. Engineer. He obtained the remarkably high percentage of 910 out of a possible 1000, being the best record, with one exception, ever made by an officer of the Engineer Corps.

THREE new candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Navy have been given permission to appear before the Medical Examining Board in New York. They are M. S. Guest, son of the late Commodore Guest; A. G. Nippewin, of New York, and Thomas J. Coenam, of Westminster, Md. There are five vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon, with the prospects for another by the retirement of Medical Inspector Theodore Woolverton, who was examined by the Retiring Board this week.

THE CHILIAN OUTRAGE.

The following despatch has been received from Capt. Schley:

VALPARAISO, October 31, 1891.

Secretary of the Navy: Petty Officer Johnson, in whose arms Riggen was killed, declares that the act was done by the police guard. Apprentice Williams reports that he was arrested by a mounted policeman, who placed catgut nippers around his wrist and started his horse into a gallop, throwing him down. After that the policeman walked his horse. Coalheaver McWilliams was arrested and taken to prison with catgut nippers around his wrists and lasso around his neck. He was bitten in the arm after arrest. Coalheaver Quigley, while trying to effect his escape from the mob, was struck with a sword by a police officer. Apprentice Talbot was arrested, catgut nippers were placed around his wrists, and on the way to prison he was struck repeatedly by police. Petty officer Hamilton, dangerously wounded and unconscious, was dragged to prison. One of my people trying to make him comfortable was threatened with the butt of a musket and made to desist. My men in prison were examined secretly, although I sent an officer to the court to request authority to allow his presence. The request was denied on account of the proceedings being secret. Before their discharge my men were required to sign a paper; before doing it Rinehart asked a court official the meaning of the paper. He was informed that it was a mere form stating that the signer was not engaged in the trouble. Two are dead; three are dangerously wounded and about fifteen slightly injured. Surgeons believe the wounded are out of danger.

SCHLEY.

Talbot and Hamilton were mentioned last week. Reggen, 23 years old, enlisted at League Island; Williams, 19 years old, at Baltimore; McWilliams, 25 years old, at Boston, and Quigley, 29 years old, at New York.

Senor Pedro Montt, the official representative of the Chilian Government in Washington, has received the following despatch from the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

SANTIAGO, CHILI, October 30.

Investigation instituted immediately and continues with all diligence, and is not yet finished. The trouble began in Clave street, and it became a tumult at 7 P. M. Regular soldiers, police, and the special guard of the Intendente restored order. Of the combatants, 30 Americans and 11 Chilians were committed before the judicial authorities. They fought with knives, stones, and everything they could lay their hands upon. There was one killed and several were wounded. It is estimated that there were 100 Americans from the Baltimore on shore at the time of the tumult.

A Washington despatch says:

It seems that Captain Schley had courteously refused to allow his sailors to testify before Judge Foster so long as the examination was secret and an officer from the *Baltimore* was not allowed to be present. Senor Montt's visit is believed to have been made with the object of securing the consent of the Navy Department to the production of Capt. Schley's records in the Chilian court. It is thought that consent was given by this Government that the Chilian authorities be allowed to examine the sailors of the *Baltimore* on board the vessel and in the presence of the officers.

Two officers of the German Navy are reported to have been insulted while in the train between Valparaiso and Santiago because of the feeling engendered by the reception of Balmacedist refugees on the German warship *Leipzig*. The German Admiral Valois complained about the insult to the Intendente, who has promised to use all his power to prevent a repetition of it.

A newspaper despatch from San Francisco Oct. 31 says:

Naval officers at Mare Island are of the opinion that the United States has ships enough in fighting trim at the present moment to handle Chili with ease. Admiral Irwin, commanding at Mare Island, in discussing the matter, said:

"We can handle Chili easily without additional work or preparation. We have ships enough in fighting trim to squelch her. Valparaiso is the key to the entire situation, and I do not apprehend any difficulty in capturing the key. Of course we should want Iquique as well, for that is Chili's purse. I say take it, not blockade it. The nitrate exporters do not care to whom they pay duty, and if we do not want it we could turn it over to Peru, from whom Chili took it. I think this talk about privateers doing damage to Americans in the event of war is nonsense. If it really had any foundation it would mean that the privateers would be foreign vessels under the Chilian flag. Certain foreign elements have an interest in stirring up strife. As far as Chili alone is concerned, there is nothing to worry about. She could be taken care of by the vessels entering the port of San Francisco that have been found up to the qualifications of the naval reserve standard. The *Miantonomoh* could get around there easily by steaming from one coast port to another, or going in tow of one of the big twin-screw ships. Two or three smart cruisers, which are already on hand, would give all the aid needed. Such vessels as the *Miantonomoh*, *Monadnock* and *Monterey* are the real fighting ships of the future. With their tremendous guns, which by the new turrets, can be fought in the sea, they are the most formidable fighting machines afloat."

"The theorists have had a great deal to say, too much, in fact," said the Admiral, "and it would be advantageous all around to find out by practical demonstration what is good and what defective in modern ships and guns. What with belt armor, nickel plate, and the near prospect of building ships of aluminum, there is a good deal to be settled by actual conflict, and if Chili is to be saucy and force the issue the opportunity presented is a good one."

The *Itata* case came to an end Nov. 3. Judge Rose, of the U. S. Court, at Los Angeles, Cal., rendered a decision granting the motion to dismiss the case against the defendants. The decision is a very lengthy one. The Court grants the motion on two points—first, that the indictment is defective, being formed under the neutrality laws, in not stating that a state of war existed in Chili, and that the defendants were belligerents and had been recognized as such; second, that the charges would not hold because the statute contemplated a state of war; also that a vessel coming to the United States to get arms and carrying them peaceably away was not fitting out any expedition that had already been set on foot in Chili, and was being conducted from there and not from the United States. This decision will also result in the dismissing of the cases against the vessel and her arms.

A despatch to the N. Y. Tribune from San Francisco says: "The reply of the Chilian Junta caused deep feeling here, where the Chilians have never been popular since the days of the Argonauts. As in the case of the New Orleans trouble, California would prefer war to the least surrender of any national claim. Much of the bitterness which Chilians betray toward America is due to the *Itata* affair and to the talk of Captain Manns, the commander of the vessel. Manns judged this country from what he saw in San Diego. The people of that city, because Manns bought liberally of the merchants to supply his vessel, treated him as a hero, and actually insulted the officers of the *Itata* when they brought the *Itata* back. At a banquet given by the city of San Diego the *Itata* was toasted first and the

Charleston second. When Manns returned to Chili he naturally took the ground that Americans were not to be feared, and his influence with the Junta is said to be considerable. The Chilians hate Californians above all other Americans because the Argonauts drove off the Chilians from the mines for their crimes and their fashion of living on the earnings of abandoned women that they brought with them. This wholesale deportation Chili can never forgive or forget. Chilian naval officers during the last few years have often expressed a desire to make San Francisco pay a big indemnity or to bombard and destroy it. There is no question that it war results from the present trouble the first move of the Chilian fleet will be against this city, which is practically as unprotected as it was ten years ago. The defence of the chief city of the Pacific coast does not seem to appeal to fresh-water Congressmen."

SECOND LIEUTENANT J. E. DODGE, 14th Inf., who deserted from Ft. Leavenworth about two months ago, has been arrested at Hannibal, Mo., for burglary.

THE FARROW COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Farrow trial is drawing to a close. This week Lieut. Farrow was the principal witness in his own behalf. He denied that he had placed fraudulent memoranda on different notes which purported to be the addresses of the makers. On notes discounted at the banking house of Farrow and Conkling, the addresses were some taken directly from a record book.

He said he forwarded his resignation from the Army, but had withdrawn it when he learned that the charges for which he was being tried was under consideration. He denied that he had any fraudulent notes negotiated, nor had he benefited by their negotiation.

He also explained in full how his original connection with Barnegat Park matters came to be formed. On Thursday Lieut. Farrow continued his testimony and contradicted in several particulars the evidence given by Inspector-General Hughes, Major Runkle, and others.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for one month is granted to 1st Lieut. T. S. McCaleb, Adjutant 9th Inf. (S. O. 66, Nov. 5 D. E.)

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Col. Wm. H. Jordan, 19th Inf.; Lt. Col. Chas. A. Urkoff, 19th Inf.; Maj. John W. French to 14th Inf.; Capt. Chas. L. Hodges, 25th Inf.; Lt. James T. Anderson, 25th Inf., Co. C.

Leave granted 1st Lt. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Inf., is further extended two months.

The following transfers in the 4th Art. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander from Light Battery B to Bat. M; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Cortrell from Bat. M to Light Bat. B. Leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Infantry, is further extended to December 1 next. Leave for four months with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of two months is granted 2nd Lieut. O'Don Gurovits, 11th Infantry.

1st Lt. Chas. McQuiston, 15th, to 1st Inf., Co. K; 1st Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, 20th, to 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick V. Krug, 23d to 20th Infantry (I); 1st Lieut. Wm. N. Blow, Jr., 1st to 15th Inf. (K). (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, 16th Inf., are ordered to examination for promotion.

LATE NAVY ORDERS.

NOV. 5—Assistant Naval Constructor Wm. N. Vansant, from Messrs. Cramp and Sons and ordered to Navy-yard, Norfolk.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

AMONG the Navy cases to be argued before the Court of Claims during the session just commenced are claims of officers involving the rate of mileage to be allowed for travel by sea from New York to San Francisco, it being claimed that such a journey is "travel abroad" within the meaning of the statute, and therefore should be settled at the rate of 10 cents per mile: the right of an officer to sea pay when on three months' regular leave from a vessel, and the right of an officer to longevity pay upon his transfer from the line to a professorship of mathematics.

There are no important Army cases involving questions of longevity or other back pay likely to come up in the Court of Claims during its present session. It is understood, however, that the attorneys interested in the Watson longevity claims will renew their efforts to secure a legislative enactment authorizing the Second Comptroller to reopen and settle the cases of this kind on file in his office.

CAPTAIN THOS. J. LLOYD, 18th U. S. Inf., was expected in New York City this week en route to Europe to spend the winter.

A CHEYENNE despatch of Nov. 5 says: A letter just received at Fort Russell states that the retired commander of the 17th Inf., Gen. H. R. Mizer, U. S. A., is in a private asylum under treatment for softening of the brain.

ASST.-ADJT-GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT left Washington this week on an extended tour of inspection which will include Forts Sheridan, Ill.; Riley and Leavenworth, Kas.; Bliss and Sam Houston, Texas; and McPherson, Georgia.

JOHN E. HUN, of Washington, D. C., who was this week appointed a Cadet-at-large to the West Point Military Academy for admission in June next, is a son of the late Col. Henry J. Hunt. This appointment is made to fill the vacancy which Stuart Farrar Smith, son of Major W. Farrar Smith, declined, to accept a cadetship to the Naval Academy. This is the only vacancy due until 1893.

LIEUTENANT PERRY GARST, 1st Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush (M. C.), Ensign A. H. Hoff and Asst. Surg. A. R. Alfred have been admitted to membership in the Naval Mutual Aid Association, increasing the number of members to 807 and paying a benefit of \$3,647.90. There have been 15 admissions during the year and 10 deaths, Capt. Arthur R. Yates being the last.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W. A.—Write to the Adjutant General, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

J. E. H.—The officer you mention commanded Troop E of his regiment previous to going on recruiting service.

J. J. asks: Would an enlisted man injured by an explosion at work in the hold of a man-of-war receive a pension? Ans.—Yes.

E. A. G. asks when the next appointment from Wyoming for the U. S. Military Academy is to be. Ans.—Appointment due in 1892 for admission in June, 1893.

E.—There are no 2d Lieutenants now on the active list with war records. All came into service since the war. But there are a good many 1st Lieutenants who have war records.

P. M.—Is a private soldier in charge of the boiler at a post which bears the men's barracks entitled to extra duty pay? Ans.—Yes, if properly detailed and the duty continues for more than ten days.

F. K.—Mates and clerks in the Navy did not wear shoulder straps between April, 1867, and 1886. The uniform regulations then in force said: "Mates and clerks are not authorized to wear straps."

G. E.—The action taken seems to have been perfectly proper, for it has been expressly ruled that if a soldier be discharged for disability caused by his own misconduct he forfeits his retained pay.

Sergeant Major.—The number authorized is 125 general service clerks and 45 general service messengers. These are desirable positions, and vacancies, but seldom occur; but it will do no harm to submit a properly endorsed application.

C.—The examination includes anatomy, physiology, surgery, practice of medicine and general pathology, obstetrics and diseases of women and children, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, toxicology and hygiene.

W. G. P.—There will be no vacancy for a major and paymaster in the Army until Sept. 28, 1892, when Major Pool will be retired for age; this, of course, provided no casualty intervenes. Paymaster Larned will be retired July 28, 1892, but that will create no vacancy.

Distress.—Presuming that during the absence in desertion for seven years the Chicago man has been amenable to justice, the best thing he can do now is to go to Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, surrender, state the facts in his case and make an affidavit as to them, and thereby secure a "deserters release."

Monte.—Yes; A. R. 880 says: "Gambling, or playing any game for money or other thing of value, is forbidden." As to whether the regulation is a good one, we beg to be non-committal. To paraphrase, "A little poker now and then is relished by all army men"—or at least a portion of them.

Subscriber asks: Can a man re-enlisting in Washington, D. C., get a furlough for four months without going to the barracks? Ans.—The question is too enigmatical. State where and in what organization the re-enlistment is. We can tackle most questions to a certain degree of indefiniteness, but not when totally indefinite.

P. S.—Medical officers usually accompany troops changing stations, but the Adjutant General of the Army in a letter dated June 20, 1891, announced as follows: "In the transfer of troops from one geographical department to another, especially when the journey is made by rail, the presence of a medical officer with the command is seldom necessary, but when it is, the War Department can generally utilize for this purpose the service of those who are about to change station or authorize other details."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WAYNE, MICHIGAN.

One of the most notable events in the history of Fort Wayne was the farewell reception tendered Oct. 29 by the officers of the 19th U. S. Infantry to their colonel, Geo. Chas. H. Smith, preliminary to his retirement from active service in the Army.

The post hospitum at Fort Wayne was beautifully decorated for the occasion under the efficient management of Capt. C. Gardner.

The regimental orchestra of 20 pieces, under the direction of Chief Musician F. A. Hall, furnished excellent music. Shortly before 9 o'clock the invited guests began to arrive, and within half an hour the spacious dancing hall and adjacent rooms were comfortably crowded with the most prominent military and society people of Detroit. Stripes and shoulder straps blended with elaborate evening toilettes. Officers of the Army, the Navy, the Michigan State militia and Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of which Gen. Smith is a member, formed an interesting group around the hero of the evening, congratulating him upon his long and useful career in the Army, and expressing their regret that he is to relinquish the position he has ably filled for over a quarter of a century.

Gen. Smith held his last review, inspection and muster of the 19th Regiment Oct. 31. A great many military friends of the General and of the regiment were present.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

The Sentinel has these items:

Col. DeRussy has assumed command of the post.

Col. Gordon returned from Fort Grant Oct. 18.

First Lieut. Travis, Adj't 11th Inf., has been appointed Post Adjutant, relieving 1st Lieut. Bryan, 2d Cav.

Col. J. R. Smith, medical director, left for Fort Grant, Thursday. He is to visit Forts Thomas, San Carlos and Apache.

"Pony soldier no good, Indian kill him with club. Walk a heap good, shoot to-day, kill to-morrow."—Sioux compliment to rifle soldiers.

The garrison is greatly enjoying the sweet music disengaged by the band at guard mounting. The weather is so fine that we may hope to be delighted by an open air concert.

M. M. Muehlig, the genial sergeant major of the 11th Inf., was discharged Monday and re-enlisted Tuesday. The character "Excellent in every respect" given him on discharge shows what his superior officers think of him. He has served faithfully for twenty-three years.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, MONT.

Capt. Ezra P. Ewers, 5th U. S. Inf., returned to Keogh Oct. 10 from a trip to the Tongue River Agency, where he transferred to the Interior Department all the Northern Cheyenne Indians under his charge, excepting those enlisted and their families, who are to remain at Keogh under military control. These Indians were the Oheyenne Capt. Ewers brought here from Pine Ridge, S. D., last winter. This re-uniting of the Northern Cheyenne Indians, which Capt. Ewers so strongly urged for years, has at last been accomplished, and his long and patient efforts have reached a happy termination. Capt. Ewers has stated now to be relieved from special service and ordered to his company. His son, Wm. Vaux Ewers, has entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia for a course in medicine.

SOME RECRUITS.

An officer sends us the following illustration of the intelligence of some of the men who drift into the Service even under the new rules of the Army Recruiting Department. Both instances happened when our informant was officer of the day, one to him personally and the other to the officers of the guard.

Officer of the day.—"No. 3, what are your orders for saluting?"

Sentinel on post No. 3.—"Between reveille and retreat, salute with a present all officers, national and regimental colors that pass within saluting distance."

O. D.—"Do you know what is meant by the regimental and national colors?"

No. 3.—"Yes, sir."

O. D.—"What are they?"

No. 3.—"I don't know all of them, but it is white for the infantry."

About a week afterwards the above was related to an officer of the guard who was tempted to ascertain the intelligence of one of his sentinels, and a conversation, of which the following is the gist, took place:

Officer of the Guard.—"No. 5, what are your orders for saluting?"

Sentinel on post No. 5.—"Between reveille and retreat I salute with a present all officers, regimental and national colors that pass within saluting distance."

O. G.—"Do you know what are the regimental and national colors?"

No. 5.—"Yes, sir."

No. 5.—"I salute with a present arms all officers, the regimental and national colors."

O. G.—"Yes, that is right; but what do you mean by the colors?"

No. 5.—"Between reveille and retreat I salute with a present arms all officers, the regimental and national colors."

O. G.—"Stop there; what do you mean by national colors?"

No. 5.—"Colored men."

O. G.—"Do you salute all colored men?"

No. 5.—"No, sir; only when they are officers."

O. G.—"How long have you been in the service?"

No. 5.—"Eleven months."

O. G.—"Do you know what the word officer means?"

No. 5.—"Yes, sir."

O. G.—"What officers belong to your company; do you know their names?"

No. 5.—"No; there was a man that they called the captain. I don't see him no more; and then there was Lieutenant [redacted]. I think that was his name. I think he is gone too. The Lieutenant mentioned was and is in command of his company; and then there was a long fellow, I don't know his name, but if I hear it I know it, but he is a first lieutenant" (alluding to a new fledged second lieutenant who had joined eight days before).

O. G.—"You state you are not to permit any of this property to be taken away by anyone except the post quartermaster. Who is the quartermaster?"

No. 5.—"I [redacted] (mentioning the name of the post quartermaster sergeant.)

O. G.—"No, that is the quartermaster-sergeant. You have been here nearly a year and ought to know the quartermaster of your own regiment and post."

No. 5.—"I don't know his name, but I think I would know him if I saw him."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

COL. ROBERT P. HUGHES, Inspector-General, concluded his annual inspection of this post Oct. 27. The work of grading the East bank of the Niagara river is being advanced rapidly by a large force of workmen, and the two new company barracks, together with the two double quarters for officers, will, it is expected, be ready for occupancy early in 1892.

Chaplain Ritner was elected a Companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion at the meeting of that Commandery in Philadelphia Oct. 14. His service during the war was with the 49th Penn. Vol., entering it as a private in September, 1861, and promoted by degrees until commissioned 1st lieutenant and breveted captain for "faithful and meritorious services during the war."

The general health of the garrison is excellent. Mrs. Col. Bush has just returned from a three weeks' visitation among her kindred in Massachusetts. Mrs. Capt. Heistand is absent for a brief period upon a similar errand.

A few notes from the "remains" of the 11th U. S. Foot might interest some who knew us as a whole in our palmy days, when we not only held the fort, but many forts in the Empire State. It may now be said this is a divided regiment, one-half already having commenced its winter diet on icebergs in this State, while the other half from all reports, no doubt, is indulging in the fall crop of strawberries and other delicacies furnished by a kind Providence to the fortunate inhabitants of Arizona.

The additions to this post are progressing satisfactorily. The two new sets of barracks are being covered in, and are an improvement on the older ones as far as the interior is concerned, though the exterior for uniformity's sake resembles the others—one great advantage, however, in favor of the former being the heating apparatus instead of the old fashioned and unsatisfactory stoves so long in use here.

The new arrivals in the post are Dr. and Mrs. Robertson Chapman and Mrs. Ritner, and Lieut. Williams of this year's class.

Capt. Baker and Lieut. Pierce, 6th Inf., from Fort Porter, have been here on C. M. duty for a few days.

Mrs. Branch, of Augusta, Ga., has been spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Irvine, but left for New York with the latter Nov. 2.

The Engineer Dept. has nearly finished the grading of the river bank behind the officers' quarters. When this slope is well covered with grass and willows, as contemplated, the general appearance of the river front will be vastly improved.

The interest in the Sunday evening services in the post "cathedral" seems to be on the increase.

THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

THE Chicago World's Fair stock subscriptions have now been paid in to the amount of about \$3,000,000. The city of Chicago will shortly issue bonds for \$5,000,000 for the Exposition. The following estimate of necessary expenses has been submitted by Mr. Jeffery, the chairman of the Grounds and Buildings Committee:

Buildings, \$7,250,000; grading and filling, \$450,000; landscape, \$325,400; viaducts and bridges, \$125,000; piers \$70,000; waterway improvements, \$225,000; water supply and sewerage, \$600,000; railways, \$500,000; steam plant, \$800,000; electricity, \$1,500,000; statuary on buildings, \$100,000; vases, lamps and posts, \$50,000; fuel and light during construction, \$30,000; seating, \$8,000; World's Congress, \$200,000; improvement of lake front, \$200,000; general expenses of construction department, \$500,000; organization and administration, \$2,500,000; police, watchmen and other expenses, \$1,500,000; total, \$17,825,400.

It is proposed to transmit power to the fair from Niagara Falls, 475 miles away, by electricity.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 1, 1891.

THE Academy team won its second victory yesterday after a hard struggle with the eleven from Rutgers College of Brunswick, N. J. The game began shortly after 2, when the Rutgers team made their appearance in the field. The cadets were not very hopeful, as three of their regular team—Macklin, Hasbrouck and Ferguson—were unable to play and substitutes were filling their places. The game opened by a "V" rush from Rutgers, which gave them five yards. After some hard work on both sides the cadets got the ball, and began to slowly force it toward Rutgers' goal. When within five yards of the line, Bagley kicked a beautiful goal from the field, giving the cadets five points. Rutgers again resorted to the V, but lost the ball after three rushes. The cadets began rushing Rutgers' centre, and the ball again neared the Rutgers' goal. Johnson made 20 yds. round the end, and Webster went through the centre for a touchdown, from which Symington kicked the goal. Rutgers now gained 10 yards by the V, and soon had the ball in the cadet's territory. Two fine rushes by Geo. Ludlow placed the ball over the line, and Dewitt kicked the goal. The cadets rushed the ball down the field and Johnson scored another touchdown, Symington kicking the goal. Neither side had made anything more when time was called at the end of 30 minutes, score standing: Cadets, 17; Rutgers, 6.

The second half began by a "V" from the cadets, which gained them 15 yards, but they soon lost the ball. Rutgers now made a fumble, and in the scrimmage which ensued Fernier got possession of the ball and scored a touchdown after a magnificent run of 35 yards. Symington failed to kick the goal. Rutgers now began to play desperately and the ball rapidly approached the cadets' goal. Gabe Ludlow broke through the line, making a touchdown, Dewitt again kicking the goal. After this neither side were able to score and the game closed 21 to 18 in favor of the cadets. Fernier, Bagley, Johnson and Symington did the best rushing and tackling for the N. A., while the Ludlows, Brett and Dewitt played well for Rutgers'. Cadet Moses was referee, and Mr. Forman, of Rutgers', umpired the game.

Miss Bonnie Todd is again staying with the Misses Phythian, after having spent the summer with relatives in Keokuk, Iowa.

Prof. Prud'homme, who has long been attached to the Department of Modern Languages, has been granted a year's leave with permission to leave the U. S. Engineers Haeseler and Niblack, U. S. N. and Lieut. Duval, U. S. A., paid flying visits here last week. Naval Cadet Lane, '91, who will be remembered as the "guard" on last year's team, was present at the game on Saturday. Lieut. Bartlett reported here for duty yesterday. The score of last summer's target practice in the 2d Class has been published and Cadet Upham, having made the highest percentage, will be awarded the medal for 1891. Two very pleasant "Hallow E'en" parties were given last night, one by the Misses Phythian and one by the Misses McCoy, of Annapolis. A large number of cadets were present at each.

THE HYGIENIC CONCRETE.

THE Hygienic Concrete Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, sends us the following recommendations and endorsements of their concrete:

1. It is the only concrete which has ever been recommended by a Special Royal Sanitary Commission, commanded by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and presented to both Houses of the British Parliament—(vide Blue Book Report.)

2. The British War Office has used the Hygienic Concrete, and after years of use, has admitted its superiority to all other pavements—(vide Blue Book Report.)

3. At the "Sanitary Congress of Great Britain," held in 1889, tests of Hygienic Concrete were made with Pasteur's Retorts, which proved conclusively that "it is the only material when laid as a pavement that absolutely and permanently controls and prevents any deleterious emanations whatever, so that dwellings and other buildings having their basements covered with a layer of it will ever afterwards be pure, fresh and healthful."

4. The Hygienic Concrete having arrested the spread of fever in the Barracks in Ireland, General His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces in Ireland, was written to for an expression of opinion, and responded as follows:

DUBLIN CASTLE, Jan. 26, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: I am desirous by His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant.

His Serene Highness has no doubts as to the merits of your material.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. DUNCAN, Div. Adj't Gen'l.

Extract from Blue Book Report of the Special Royal Sanitary Commission, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty the Queen.

"Whenever possible it is desirable to have the ground likely to be polluted covered with the Hygienic Cement at present in some parts of the Barracks" (The Royal Barracks in Dublin.)

"We believe, if the foregoing recommendation is adopted, that the health of the troops will be much improved and the predisposing causes of Enteric Fever in the Barracks mitigated as far as possible."

Signed, CHAS. A. CAMERON, Bart., M. D.

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW, M. D.

COLONEL MARSH, Royal Engineers.

(From "The London Times," January 3, 1891.)

THE DUBLIN BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir: Referring to a letter addressed to you over the signature "A Field Officer," in which he says that he had been a member of a Board that investigated this subject of the Dublin Barracks, and that it was found that the ground was saturated with poisonous matter. He then urges that the only available remedy is to remove the barracks. Such an expedient is, in my opinion, unnecessary and speaking from practical experience, I have no hesitation in saying that no more typhoid would originate if the following plan were adopted, a similar plan having, I believe, been recommended long ago in the Cameron and Grimshaw Reports. All the present basement soil should be removed to the depth of 6 inches and the space filled in with 4 inches of stone and then covered with 2 inches of Hygienic Cement. The walls of the barracks should also be "rendered" from base to top with this cement.

I believe this to be a perfect remedy, after deliberate consideration and reasoning from the results of experiments which I have long ago made, and which formed the subject of a paper read by me in the Section of Physical and Applied Science at the Royal Dublin Society.

I go on the assumption, of course, that the antiseptic contained in the cement will be of a prescribed average percentage. It will then become so hermetically sealed within that time will hardly deteriorate it; but if any trace of foul gas should percolate through the layer of cement it will be rendered inert by the germicide contained therein.

CHARLES E. C. TICHBORN, LL.D., F. C. S., L. A. H. I., etc., Lecturer on Chemistry, Carmichael College of Medicine, Dublin, DUBLIN, Dec. 20, 1890.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE DRILL REGULATIONS.

The N. Y. Times is criticising Adjutant General Porter because he did not print an edition of the Drill Regulations and furnish a copy to every member of the National Guard of New York. The Times is probably ignorant of the fact that Gen. Porter was among the first to apply to the War Department for advance corrected sheets of the new Regulations, and applied repeatedly, with a view to publishing the same officially from his office to the National Guard of the State. Neither General Porter or other applicants, however, could obtain a corrected copy of the new Regulations, and were informed that the time the same would be obtainable was indefinite. As the Regulations were in MS., it was obviously impracticable to comply with the numerous requests for copies, but a copy was furnished to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and our prompt publication of portion of it, at a nominal cost, has put it within the reach of all the Guard and the Army. It was the only practical way of solving the difficulty, and General Porter is to be commended for his promptness in availing himself of the opportunity for the benefit of his soldiers. It is very well for the Times to discuss ideal ways of doing things, but the wise man is he who avails himself of what is within his reach. Learning that we had a copy of the MS. of the new drill, Gen. Porter encouraged us to publish it for the benefit of the National Guard and others. The fact that we have already sent out ten thousand copies shows the demand, and Gen. Porter is entitled to the credit of taking the lead in furnishing the Drill to his troops, and at so reasonable a price. It was only by the exercise of professional knowledge and experience and the greatest energy that we were able to furnish them so promptly. Official action is necessarily limited and hampered, and it is not the duty of a military officer to engage in the business of publication, nor is it customary for Headquarters to furnish Tactics to every soldier. Every officer and first sergeant has received a copy, and it is the officer's duty to instruct the men. A large number of the latter have and will obtain copies at their own expense; as they did when Upton's Tactics was adopted. For Upton \$2.00 was charged, while the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL issue of such portion of the drill as is required for individual soldiers and company officers is only 15 cents per copy, and \$12.00 per hundred. We continue our publication this week with the presentation of the entire drill in the "School of the Battalion."

Twelfth New York.—Colonel H. Dowd.

The 12th N. Y., Col. Dowd, will hold a review, dress parade and concert at its armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 3. At the meeting of the Board of Officers on Nov. 9 the result of the voting on the heavy artillery question will be made known. Several statements have appeared purporting to give the result of the votes of the different companies, but as several of the latter up to this writing had not even considered the matter, just how the final result could have been officially determined previously is not clear. The following men of Co. F, Capt. Murphy, performed 100 per cent. of duty last drill season and last Thursday competed in a drill in the manual of arms for the Waterloo medal: Q. M. Sgt. Wunnenberg, Corps Murphy and Layer, Pts. Donnelly, Hutchinson, Kahlberg, Kraus, Pau, Ryan and White. The contest was nobly won by Corp. Layer. The judges were Capt. C. S. Burns and ex-Capt. Delafeld, Co. C, Capt. Seiter, will shortly elect Sgt. Patterson to the position of 2d lieutenant. The company will give a reception and drill in the armory on Jan. 20.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

Co. E, Capt. Thurston, who were among the first to take up the study of the new drill regulations, have made good progress that on Saturday evening, Dec. 13, an exhibition drill will be given, which is to be followed by a reception. There will also be a race in heavy marching order between the celebrated runners, Mr. A. H. George, of the Manhattan Athletic Club and 7th N. Y., and Mr. E. Hjertberg, of the New Jersey Athletic Club and Co. E, 22d Regt. This event will be specially interesting. The company have made very commendable progress in the new drill—each man being possessed of a copy of the regulations published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—and is occupying its spare moments in studying the same. The other companies of the regiments are all following suit. Co. C, Capt. Lillendahl, gave a very enjoyable smoking concert Nov. 2. Co. F, Capt. Smith, on Nov. 24 will give a star at the armory and also a private view of the newly decorated company parlor, which is said to be very rich. Co. A, Capt. Freece, will hold an election for 2d lieutenant Nov. 9. The candidates are Pvt. Minney, Co. E, and Sgt. Alley, Co. A. Co. D, Capt. Corteyou, will give a "sociable" at the armory Nov. 12, and a "smoke" on Nov. 27.

NAVAL RESERVE.

A naval reserve association was formed in Philadelphia, Pa., last week. The following officers were elected: President, Theodore M. Etting; vice presidents, Clarke Merchant, and Malcolm Lloyd; secretary, Alexander M. Thackara; treasurer, Harry Rogers, vice president of the Tradesmen's Bank; A. S. Governors, Theodore M. Etting, Chas. H. Cramp, B. Frank Clyde of Clyde's Steamship Line; Clement A. Griscom, Wm. D. Winsor, Alexander M. Thackara, Clarke Merchant, H. P. Connell, Tatnall Paullding, Harry Rogers, Col. F. J. Crilly, Lewis Nixon, Dr. E. H. Williams and John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Dallas Sanders, Lewis C. Madeira, commander of the Schuykill Navy, and Malcolm Lloyd, president of the Atlantic Refining Company. Ex-Lt. Nixon, U. S. N., was present and was requested and consented to take command of the naval battalion when it shall have been raised. The lieutenant graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1882, but resigned from the Navy in 1880 to accept the position of naval constructor for the Cramps.

The report of Brig. Gen. T. H. Barber, Inspector General of New York, on the annual inspections, has been submitted to the Adjutant General.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.
CONNECTICUT.

FOLLOWING is the score at the brigade rifle tournament at Hartford: 3d Regt., 200 yards, 300, and 500 yards, 318—total, 618; 1st Regt., 200 and 300—total, 607; 2d Regt., 310 and 274—total, 584; 4th Regt., 245 and 234—total, 482. Two years ago the 2d won the trophy, and last year the tournament was not held.

At the 1st Regiment tournament, the Barbour medal was won by the field and staff team and the other prizes went to Co. G, Signal Corps and Co. C. Capt. Wickam, Co. F, protests, drunkenness of scorers and generally bad arrangements being alleged.

Brig.-Gen. T. L. Watson gave a banquet in Bridgeport last week, Thursday night, for the members of his staff. 2d Lieut. W. H. Fryer and Sgt. W. F. Holmes, of Stratford, have been elected 1st and 2d lieutenants of Co. K, 4th Regt., Stratford.

Col. Erickson finds that the men of Co. G, 1st Regt., Manchester, have no cause for complaint against Capt. Bissell, and there may be some court martial.

Brig.-Gen. Watson has issued orders for the drill season, which began Nov. 2. He speaks highly of the late encampment and makes special mention of the report of Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th U. S. Inf.

Adjt.-Gen. Embler is very enthusiastic about the general encampment at the World's Fair.

Capt. La Barnes, Co. K, 2d, Wallingford, has tendered his resignation. 1st Lieut. C. W. Burpee, Co. A, 2d, Waterbury, has resigned since his place of residence has changed to Bridgeport.

OHIO.

Adjutant General Dill of Ohio calls the attention of all officers of the Ohio National Guard to the recently revised Drill Regulations and the adoption thereof by the United States Army, and announces that the revised Drill Regulations will hereafter be the system of tactics employed by the Ohio National Guard, and the further use of Upton's Tactics will be discontinued. As several months will possibly elapse, says General Dill, before a complete edition of the new Drill Regulations can be procured, it is strongly urged that every officer provide himself with a pamphlet editions of part of the new Regulations now on the market, and at once commence the practice and drilling of their commands by said new system.

Co. C, 2d Regt., Capt. Bell, of Lima, had a most successful opening reception in their new armory a few nights ago. The mayor and other prominent people were present. There was speech making and a well rendered musical programme and dancing. Col. Howe, the regimental commander, was present and expressed his pride in Co. C, and aided the members in springing a surprise on Capt. Bell, by presenting him, in behalf of the company, with an elegant sword, scabbard, belt and tassels, all of which had been procured on the quiet. The gift is really a magnificent one, and the scabbard bears the inscription—"To Capt. F. M. Bell, from Co. C, 2d Regt., O. N. G., Oct. 15, 1891."

The 15th annual ball of Co. G, 2d Regt., Capt. Kueri, of Kenton, was a very notable affair and a great success. The company gave an exhibition in the silent drill, executing the manual without command to the music of the band. This drill lasted about 15 minutes and was followed by the presentation of sharpshooter's and marksman's badges by Col. Howe, after which the zouave company were sliding over the floor and executing the many comical moves that go to make it a zouave drill. This ended the drills, and soon the floor was filled with merry dancers, who certainly were in high spirits, thus making it a pleasant evening for all.

MILITIA AT THE BIG FAIR.

At a convention of militiamen Oct. 26 it was decided to hold a national encampment at Chicago during the World's Fair, and that the camp be situated within a radius of 20 miles from the Exposition grounds. On motion of Gen. Snowden of Pennsylvania, and after long discussion, Aug. 5 to 20, 1890, was adopted as the date of the great encampment. The matter of transportation was finally decided by the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Adjutant General be appointed a committee of one for each State to act with Chairman Groner to arrange for all matters of transportation. It was decided that each member of the convention be authorized to exert all honorable means to secure the passage by Congress of suitable legislation and appropriations to hold the encampment. Only Regular Army soldiers and regularly enlisted National Guards will be allowed to participate in the encampment.

General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., presided, and the Adjutant General of 37 States were present, and all told the delegates numbered about 100. It was estimated that the attendance would range from 50,000 to 100,000 troops, about 10,000 of whom would be from the Regular Army. It was also decided to ask Congress to appropriate sufficient money to defray the cost of transportation and subsistence, and while the amount required would be large—from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000—it is believed the beneficial effects to be derived from such an encampment would warrant the expenditure. While no programme for the tour has yet been mapped out, it was discussed among the officers in attendance at the convention, and the feeling generally prevailed that ten days should be devoted to field operations and five days allowed the troops to visit the exposition. Gen. Miles, who was present and who will probably be given command of the encampment, took an active interest in the sessions, and his suggestions and opinions found general favor among the militia officers. The participation by the military at the opening ceremonies in October, 1892, was also discussed, and it was deemed advisable to arrange for the presence of 10,000 troops at that time. A provisional regiment may be made up.

VARIOS.

Co. K, 2d N. Y., has elected Lieut. C. G. Todd 1st lieutenant, vice Capt. promoted captain.

Co. K, 14th N. Y., Capt. W. F. Morris, will have a march out to Coney Island on Nov. 24, Thanksgiving Day, where a dinner, a drill and other interesting events will take place.

The National Guard generally throughout the United States have taken up the drill in the new regulations. Orders for the correct edition, published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, have been received from nearly every State in the Union, and at present show no signs of diminishing.

Col. Eddy, 47th N. Y., directs the regiment to assemble at the Armory in full dress uniform (enlisted men with white waist-belt and cap), on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 7 o'clock P. M., for church service. As this will be the first annual sermon by the new chaplain, Rev. J. H. Darlington, the commandant requests every member of the command to try and be present.

Major W. W. Chew, Battalion of State Fencibles, Pa., who some time ago announced his intention of severing his connection with the National Guard, has received a set of resolutions signed by the officers and men of his command, setting forth his abilities and faithful service in the Fencibles for the last twenty years, and requesting him to remain with them.

The schedule of matches to be shot in the armory rifle range of the 7th N. Y., for the season of 1891-92 is an interesting one, and is as follows: Nov. 7, sharpshooters; Nov. 14, team of two; Nov. 21, bull's-eye; Nov. 28, three-prize; Dec. 5, sharpshooters; Dec. 12, team of five; Dec. 19, non-sharpshooters; Dec. 26, regimental team; Jan. 2, handicap; Jan. 9, three-prize; Jan. 16, class; Jan. 23, three-prize; Jan. 30, regimental team; Feb. 6, bull's-eye; Feb. 13, Boutinier trophy; Feb. 20, third class; Feb. 27, regimental team; March 5, class; March 12, team of five; March 19, team of two; March 26, regimental team; April 2, sharpshooters; April 9, team of three; April 16, handicap; April 23, veterans; April 30, class.

A new company will shortly be mustered into the National Guard of New York at New Brighton, Staten Island. This company is composed of a fine class of young men, its arm of the service will be "heavy artillery," and it will drill in the forts of the harbor. The new company will probably be known as Battery A, and this would certainly be appropriate. In time it will perhaps be as celebrated as Troop A. The new company will probably be mustered in within the next two weeks.

The athletic games that are to take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, in the 47th Regt. Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., under the auspices of Co. A and the Star Athletic Club, champions of Long Island, promised to be a great success. The prizes consist of gold, silver and bronze medals to first, second and third in each of the eight events. The indications point to there being the largest number of entries of any athletic tournament this season. This popular company has spared no pains to make this a great athletic event.

One hundred members of the N. G., S. N. Y., participated in the sharpshooter's match at Creedmoor Saturday, Oct. 31, for money prizes and the gold marksman's badge given by the National Rifle Association. The latter was won by G. T. Musson of Co. K, 23d Regt., whose property the badge now becomes, as he has won it three times this year. The cup was given by Capt. Gould to that member of Troop A who made the highest score of the year was won by F. M. Vermilye Fifty-four of the 100 competitors qualified as sharpshooters.

Col. David E. Austen, 13th N. Y., was a recent visitor to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and was so impressed with the splendid appearance and evolutions of the cadets on drill that he intends to arrange to have the first sergeants of the regiment visit West Point in a body at the expense of the regiment and witness a drill. Col. Austen is sanguine that the non-coms will see an object lesson from which they will derive much benefit. He is also of opinion that the officers of the regiment would profit by a visit to West Point.

Now that the Governorship of New York has been settled by the election of the Hon. R. P. Flower, whose term will begin January 1, 1892, military men are speculating as to the composition of the staff of Gov.-elect Flower. This speculation is at present confined to the office of adjutant-general. In this connection it can be honestly said that officers throughout the Guard, irrespective of party, are almost unanimously in favor of the re-appointment of Josiah Porter as adjutant-general and earnestly hope that this will be made. The adjutant-general is practically the Commander-in-Chief of the military force, and the duties of this office can only be properly filled by the appointment of a thorough military man. Gen. Porter has proved himself to be such, and the present high efficiency of the State force is due to his administration of affairs. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 26, 1890, speaking of the appointments on the staff of Gov. Hill, we then said of Gen. Porter: "His capacity as a military commander is so well known and his standing as a civilian, as well as a soldier, is unquestioned. He is undoubtedly the best man that could have been selected for the important position he is to hold." The National Guard as a body will undoubtedly agree with the above and will further hope to read a similar item in our issue of Dec. 26, 1891.

Speaking of the interesting reports in the Adjutant General's Report of New York for the year 1890 (issued in bound form several months ago), in regard to the operations undertaken in connection with the field day at Van Cortlandt Park of the 1st Brigade on May 31, 1890, the writer of the National Guard gossip in the N. Y. Times of Nov. 1 says: "Although more than a year old, owing to the system which keeps information centred at General Headquarters at Albany in abeyance until it is well nigh useless; these documents will well repay perusal." For the information of the Times correspondent and others, we might say that for the delay in issuing the report "General Headquarters" is not to blame. The Adjutant General issues his annual report promptly to the Commander-in-Chief in December of each year. It then goes to the Legislature, and after that body gets ready they turn it over to the public printer. The latter in due time supplies the Adjutant General's office with printed copies, and the same is issued to the National Guard. The Adjutant General issues the report of the Inspector General in pamphlet form in advance of his own report. The Legislature and public printer are the ones responsible for any delay, but there is nothing to prevent a correspondent from applying there for the information desired. From the time the annual report of the Adjutant General is turned over to the Legislature, "General Headquarters" is in no way responsible for its future appearance.

COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

Nov. 12.—Athletic games, Co. A, 47th N. Y., and Star Athletic Club, at armory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nov. 14.—Laying of corner stone of new armory, 23d New York.

Nov. 28.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at armory.

Dec. 3.—Review and concert, 12th N. Y., at armory, N. Y.

Dec. 12.—Exhibition drill in new regulations and reception, Co. E, 23d N. Y., at armory.

Dec. 14.—Athletic games, 12th N. Y., at armory.

Jan. 21.—Annual ball, Old Guard, N. Y.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

BRIG.-GEN. A. W. GREENLY, Chief Signal Officer, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, makes a special point of the necessity for the improvement of the military field telegraph system. He speaks of the importance attached to this service in foreign countries, where the most acute minds are now applied to its development, and says: "The results of such inventions are quickly applied in foreign armies to the solution of professional questions arising in connection with military duties, and if the professional standing of the American Army is to be maintained, similar application must be made in this country, otherwise a few years would leave the entire army unskilled in the most important of modern appliances."

The telegraph, the heliograph, the electric flashlight, and the telephone have become potent factors in civilized warfare, and any neglect to provide suitable means of a military corps charged with the study, practice and operation of the same cannot command itself to any thoughtful mind. The use of a captive balloon, as initiated by Gen. McClellan at Yorktown in 1862, has been carried to a successful stage by European experts. A captive balloon was kept in constant telephonic communication with the commanding general in the French manoeuvres, and the post of observation was so commanding that no movement of any considerable body of troops by the enemy was possible without speedy detection and report.

The chief signal officer has made a special estimate for the purchase and construction of a military balloon train, which is necessary adjunct to the permanent equipment of the Signal Corps. A small appropriation is asked for determining by experiment the best mechanism for a powerful flashlight for night signaling and search purposes.

The Commandery of the State of Vermont will be organized in Burlington, Nov. 17. Official communications should be addressed to Capt. T. S. Peck, Acting Commander, Burlington, Vt.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Petit Journal* publishes the news of a massacre by natives of French soldiers forming the escort of a medical officer in Madagascar.

QUEEN VICTORIA, says London *Figaro*, has not been in such good spirits for years. In fact, according to one more or less high authority, one of the ladies at the Court expects her "to be as girlish as the youngest of us."

THE CENSUS shows a total of 14,976,017 horses, 2,246,836 mules and 49,109 asses, an increase in horses during the ten years of 44.59 per cent.

The number of rounds of ammunition carried by the infantry of the Austro-Hungarian Army into the field has increased with the magazine gun from 100 to 140 rounds.

A PAMPHLET entitled "Information and Advice Relative to Patents," from C. A. Snow and Co., patent attorneys, of Washington, D. C., contains directions for procuring patents and a statement of the cost of the same in the United States and foreign countries, and much other matter of interest to those interested in patents. It will be mailed free to any one addressing C. A. Snow and Co., Washington, D. C.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON.

A series of personally-conducted tours to Washington has been arranged, via the Royal Blue Line, for November 26th (Thanksgiving Day), December 29th, January 7th. The tickets include all necessary expenses of a three days' trip, and provide for hotel accommodations at Washington, meals en route, baggage transfers, etc. Rates from New York \$11.50, \$12.50 and \$15.00. Proportionate rates from Washington and other New England points. For programme describing these tours write to Thos. Cook

and Son, agents for B. and O. R. R., at 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York, or 332 Washington Street, Boston.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Muon and Co., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of Nov. 3, 1891:

Lucien F. Bruce, Springfield, Mass., magazine for breech-loading fire-arms, No. 462,296.

Frederick W. Dobbell, Purissima, Cal., sight for fire-arms, No. 462,476.

George C. Greenough, U. S. Army, recoil check for gun cartridges, No. 462,484.

Abraham Martin, Birmingham, England, projectile, No. 462,570.

Wm. Mueller, St. Louis, Mo., combined propeller and steering, No. 462,572.

Pierre Ambroise, Comte de Sparre, Paris, France, carriage, No. 462,511.

Clifford Hanscom, Baltimore, Md., centre-board, No. 462,640.

Leon Humbert, Biarritz, France, buoy, No. 462,487.

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BIRTHS.

HOYLE.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, October 23, 1891, to the wife of 1st Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Artillery, a daughter.



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MARRIED.

ADAMS—CONRAD.—At Ft. Benton, Mont., Oct. 22, Dr. FRANCIS JOSEPH ADAMS to Miss ALICE AGNES CONRAD.

BACHE—FORSYTH.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, November 8, Lieutenant Colonel DALLAS BACHE, surgeon, U. S. A., to BESSIE, daughter of General JAMES W. FORSYTH, Colonel U. S. Cavalry.

BRADY—WRIGHT.—At Kansas City, Mo., October 19, Lieutenant J. R. BRADY, Jr., 19th U. S. Infantry, to Miss VIRGINIA NELLIE WRIGHT.

BREED—MADDE.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, Mr. GEORGE BREED of Pittsburgh, to CLARA MEIGS, daughter of Captain Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.

CARTER—SWIFT.—At Falls Church, Va., Oct. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, S. V. V. CARTER, of Great Falls, Montana, to Miss LINDA E. SWIFT, daughter of Lieut. James A. Swift, 9th Cavalry.

DURFEE—VAN HORNE.—At Cheyenne, October 20, Lieut. LUCIUS L. DURFEE, 17th U. S. Infantry, to Miss FANNIE, daughter of Captain W. M. VAN HORNE, 17th U. S. Infantry.

SCHWEHRIN—ELLIOTT.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, Ensign HENRIE P. SCHWEHRIN, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY ELLIOTT.

BOOTH.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Nov. 1, CHATFIELD BOOTH, aged 12 years and 9 months, only son of Capt. Charles A. Booth, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., and Florence Lockwood Booth. He was a nephew of Lieut. Lockwood, U. S. A., and of the wife of Lieut. Sturdy, U. S. Navy. The death of this boy, after a long illness, during the course of which he displayed those traits of character for which he had long been beloved—gentleness, patience and thoughtfulness for others—will be heard of with deep regret by all who knew him during his short life.

CASE.—At Washington, D. C., November 8, ANNE ROGERS, wife of Rear-Admiral A. Ludlow Case, U. S. Navy.

CHALFVIN.—At Savannah, Ga., Nov. 1, Colonel SAMUEL F. CHALFVIN, formerly Major and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

SEYMOUR.—At Florence, Italy, October 30, Brevet Major General THOMAS SEYMOUR, Major U. S. Army, retired.

SIMPSON.—At Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22, ALAN SIMPSON, son of General M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A.

SMEAD.—At Carlisle, Pa., October 20, Mrs. SARAH M. SMEAD, widow of Captain Raphael C. SMEAD, 4th U. S. Artillery.

YATES.—At the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 4, captain ARTHUR R. YATES, U. S. N.

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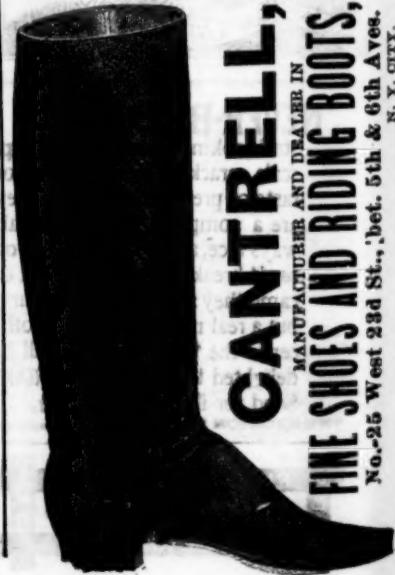
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